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SIXTH ANNIVERSARY NUMBER.
NTIETH CENTURY HISTORY OF VERMONT.
VI. THE STATE GOVERNMENT. By HON. HIRAM A. HUSE.
AUGUST, 1901.
VOLUME VII No. 1.

THE VERMONTER

A STATE MAGAZINE

OLD HOME WEEK

Official State Programme.

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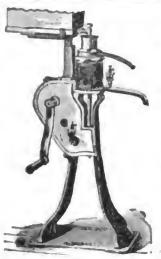

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An Illustrated State Magazine

DEVOTED TO VERMONT HISTORY, LITERATURE, ART, EDUCATION, ATTRACTIONS, RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES, AND THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF THE GREEN MOUNTAIN STATE AT HOME AND ABROAD.

VOL. VI. AUGUST, 1901. NO. 1.

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THE VERMONTER.

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THE STATE HOUSE, MONTPELIER.

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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. VI. AUGUST, 1901. No. 1.

TWENTIETH CENTURY HISTORY OF VERMONT

THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

BY HIRAM A. HUSE.

HEREDITY counts in the State as well as in individuals. The ancestry and birth of Vermont are told in President Buckham's "Founding of the State" in the January VERMONTER. Of course, the men who founded the State had intimately to do with the super-structure built on the foundation.

The foundation may be said to have ended with the adoption of the constitution of 1777—a constitution adopted in a thunder storm and with the news of the fall of Ticonderoga and of Hubbardton imminent just come to the members of the convention. The men who formed this constitution were mainly Connecticut Yankees, as the adoption of the name of New Connecticut for their State the winter before clearly showed. The principles which these men built into the constitutional foundation of the State were in great part, of common acceptance with all men of the day engaged in establishing free institutions. In June the name of New Connecticut had given place to that of Vermont, which was suggested by Dr. Thomas Young, of Philadelphia, through whom it is likely also came the consideration of the Pennsylvania constitution as a model closely to be followed. This Pennsylvania constitution was a product of the year 1776, in a convention in which Benjamin Franklin bore a leading part, but which was largely under the influence, if not domination, of James Cannon, who was a school master, inexperienced in what was thought to be statecraft, but honest in his love for the people, and who really builded wiser than he was given credit for by those who ordinarily ruled the politics of Pennsylvania.

Photo by Blanchard.
HIRAM A. HUSE.

The settlement of Vermont really began near the close of the French and Indian War and was actively carried on in the dozen years preceding the Revolution—

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these years being largely filled with contention with New York, which was attempting to treat as invalid the New Hampshire charters under which the great body of the settlers held their lands. This time of contention was educating the people to do their part in the still more strenuous days which began with the Revolution. Resistance to New York and rebellion against Great Britain in the spring of 1775 went hand in hand, and there is somewhat of truth in the claim that William French, who was killed at Westminster, March 13, 1775, was, as he has sometimes been called, "The Proto-Martyr of the Revolution." While French was killed in resistance to New York authority, it is very clear that in the minds of the men of that day, that authority stood for the authority of Great Britain. His epitaph states that he was shot "By the hands of Cruel Ministereal tools of Georg ye 3d in the Corthouse at 11 a Clock at night in the 22d year of his Age——

> Here William French his Body lies
> For Murder his blood for Vengance cries
> King Georg the third his Tory crew
> tha with a bawl his head Shot threw
> For Liberty and His Country's Good
> he Lost his Life his Dearest blood."

At any rate, whether the Westminster massacre, as it has been called, was the climax of the trouble with New York or was the beginning in blood of the American Revolution, the same spring that saw it saw Concord and Lexington and saw the fall of Ticonderoga at the hands of New England men with Ethan Allen at their head, and two gloomy years of war had passed when Vermont adopted her first constitution. At the time of its adoption there was provision made that the first legislature should meet at Bennington the next winter, but the stress of the war was such that the first election under the constitution was postponed until the third of March, 1778, at which time State officers and a legislature were elected. The place of meeting had also been changed, Windsor taking the place of Bennington, and on Thursday, the 12th day of March, 1778, the first State government of Vermont was inaugurated.

The union of church and State as a theory had never been popular in this country. Perhaps the unpopularity of such union was in some degree because the church or churches that had such union were not popular with the early settlers of New England. For many years after Vermont was a State it was necessary that a member of the House of Representatives, before taking his seat, should make and subscribe this declaration: "I do believe in one God, the creator and governor of the universe, the rewarder of the good and punisher of the wicked. And I do acknowledge the scriptures of the old and new testament to be given by divine inspiration, and own and profess the protestant religion." Many long years have gone since this requirement disappeared from the constitution.

The men who founded the State and who were a part of the State built upon that foundation, were of sturdy make in mind and body and were not always agreed. How far in particular cases we can trust tradition as holding the mirror up to truth is a question, but wherever tradition tells an untruth, it is of something that might very well have been true. However united the early Vermonters were in resistance to New York, in loyalty to the cause of freedom and in rebellion against King George, they were very plainly not of one mind in many matters temporal and spiritual. The Bennington pastor—was it Parson Dewey?—and his sometime profane auditor, Ethan Allen, illustrate this, whether the story of the parson's prayer and Ethan's interruption is true or not. If not true that when the parson, in the meeting house, gave thanks for the victory at Ticonderoga and failed to sufficiently particularize events, Allen rose and said, "Parson, please mention to the Lord that I was there," and that the parson replied to the sturdy warrior, "Sit down thou bold blasphemer!" it might

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EXECUTIVE CHAMBER. REPRESENTATIVES' HALL. INTERIOR VIEWS—STATE HOUSE. SENATE CHAMBER. MAIN CORRIDOR.

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very well have happened; and whether true or not, the tale is illustrative of the character of the men and of the times. So, however we may think the church and State disunited in Vermont, when we go back to early days, we find the soldier in the house of God and the preacher on the field of battle or having his say in State polity, and, as before shown, the founders of the State put into, and the men of the State for years kept in, the constitution a religious test now long, with many other things, in limbo.

There is given on this page an illustration of the "Constitution House" at Windsor. This Constitution House got its name from the meeting within its walls of the convention of 1777. It is not at all probable that the General Assembly of the State ever met in this Constitution House. The first day's journal of the House of Representatives of the State of Vermont shows that the first legislature met for the first time "at the meeting house" in Windsor. The story of the beginnings of things is always fascinating—only the other day Robert Roberts was telling me that his father, Daniel Roberts, who for two-thirds of a century, honored the profession of the law in Vermont by his active practice therein, first started in Jacksonville, Illinois, in the year when Stephen A. Douglas, whose life was an example of the "expansion" of Vermont, began practice there, and that one

OLD CATAMOUNT TAVERN, BENNINGTON.

OLD COURT HOUSE, WESTMINSTER.

THE OLD CONSTITUTION HOUSE, WINDSOR.

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morning his father meeting Douglas mounted on horseback, the latter called to him, "Roberts, I've got a case to try. Can't you lend me a book?"

The beginning of the State government of Vermont is in the Journal of the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, though not "writ in fine Italian," set forth in the following words:

"State of Vermont—Windsor, Thursday, March 12, 1778.

"The Representatives of the freemen of the several towns in this State, met at the meeting house in said Windsor, agreeable to the constitution and formed themselves into a House.

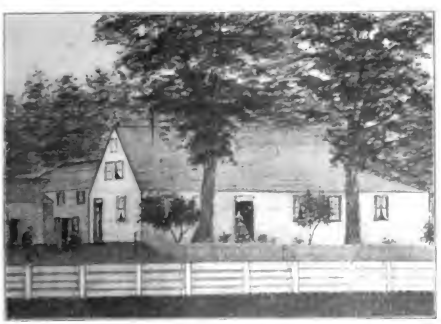
"The Assembly then chose Capt. Joseph Bowker, Speaker of the House, and Major Thomas Chandler, Clerk.

"After the House was formed, the Reverend Mr. Powers preached a sermon on the occasion, from the 28th chapter of Matthew, 18th verse. Divine service being ended, proceeded, etc."

COURT HOUSE, MIDDLEBURY, WHERE THE LEGISLATURE MET IN 1800.

The text of Matthew XXVIII—18, above referred to is "And Jesus came and spake unto them, saying, All power is given unto me in Heaven and in earth."

The sermon of Rev. Peter Powers of Newbury, above noted, was the first election sermon ever delivered in Vermont and followed immediately upon the organization of the House. And although Reverend Aaron Hutchinson of Pomfret preached a sermon July 2, 1777, before the convention which adopted the constitution, which sermon, of course, could not be classed as an election sermon, that of Mr. Powers is the first official sermon in



THE GOVERNOR PALMER HOUSE, DANVILLE, WHERE THE LEGISLATURE MET IN 1805

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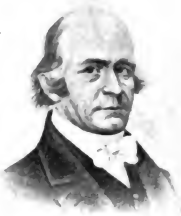
THOMAS CHITTENDEN.
Governor 1778-1797.
(Except in 1789.)



PAUL BRIGHAM.
Governor 1797.

ISAAC TICHENOR.
Governor 1797-1807.

JONAS GALUSHA.
Governor 1809-13.
(Also 1815.)

MARTIN CHITTENDEN.
Governor 1813-14.

RICHARD SKINNER.
Governor 1820-23.

C. P. VAN NESS.
Governor 1823-24.

SAMUEL C. CRAFT.
Governor 1828-31.

WM. A. PALMER.
Governor 1831-35.

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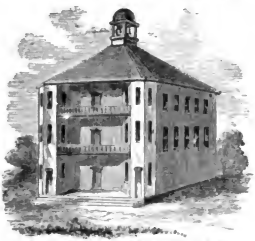
Vermont extant in print as it was delivered, for Mr. Hutchinson preached extemporaneously and afterwards wrote out his discourse putting in doubtless what he remembered that he did say and such things as he afterwards thought he ought to have said, as is shown by his preface



FIRST STATE HOUSE, MONTPELIER.

to the printed sermon which is reproduced in the first volume of Collections of the Vermont Historical Society.

The sermon of Mr. Powers printed as it was delivered, is, therefore, the first true record of the kind of sermon that the makers and conductors of the State received in any organized capacity. When this sermon was delivered, no printing press was in Vermont and the printing of it was done by John Mycall in 1778 at Newbury-Port, Mass. Type and ink and paper are not up to the phonograph for the true reproduction of spoken words but they do very well after the lapse of one hundred twenty-three years, and from his printed page we learn that he told the Executive authority of the State that it was expected "that each of you be a terror to evil doers and a praise to them that do well;" further he said, "We trust the honorable Legislature will furnish you with good and wholesome laws without which we cannot expect you will do much."

The following extract from page 22 of Mr. Powers' sermon is illustrative of the character of the time in which the State began its work:

"And when the enemy* came in like a flood upon us, the last summer, and spread such scenes of horror and devastation, the *spirit of the Lord lifted up a standard against him;* so that after all his proud boasts, and haughty insults, *he is fallen like Lucifer*, son of the morning."

Also the following:

"On this surprising and remarkable interposition of Heaven, I would congratulate my country, the brave and worthy officers, and our valiant soldiers who shewed a noble ardor and truly heroic spirit on the memorable sixteenth of August last, and thereon to the remarkable seventeenth of October, when British power and pride submitted to brave Americans. Then did the Lord *ride upon a cherub, and did fly; yea he did fly upon the wings of the wind.* Ps. XVIII. 10. Let us join the Heavenly Choir, *Alleluia, for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth.* Rev. XIX. 6. But this was a salvation especially for this infant state which we should record to the glory of our great deliverer."

Vermont, for about thirteen years, that is until its admission into the Union, was, as it called itself, a "sovereign and independent State," and some Vermont books were double dated "in the such and such a year of the independence of the United States of America and in the such and such a year of the independence and sovereignty of the State of Vermont." One of the peculiar features of the government of Vermont was the Council of Censors, which feature lasted until the last

SECOND STATE HOUSE, MONTPELIER.

Council of Censors in 1869, proposed an amendment, which was adopted by the convention of 1870, abolishing the old method of amending the constitution. The Council of Censors consisted of thirteen men and was elected every seven years. Their business was to review and criticise legislation of the preceding seven years as

*General Burgoyne with about 10,000 British troops, etc.

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SILAS H. JENNISON.
Governor 1835-41.

CHARLES K. WILLIAMS.
Governor 1850-52.

RTLAND FLETCHER.
Governor 1856-58.

HIGHLAND HALL.
Governor 1858-60.

ERASTUS FAIRBANKS.
Governor 1852-53—1860-61.

FREDERICK HOLBROOK.
Governor 1861-63.

J. GREGORY SMITH.
Governor 1863-65.

PAUL DILLINGHAM.
Governor 1865-67.

JOHN B. PAGE.
Governor 1867-68.

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well as to propose amendments to the constitution, and the address of the first Council of Censors (1785), which was doubtless written by Micah Townsend, is a State paper of remarkable value. The constitution was amended somewhat by convention in 1786, and still more by convention in 1793, when the constitution as the body of it now stands was adopted, all changes since made appearing as articles of amendment. For the first seven years after the organization of the State, each town had one representative and each town which had eighty taxable inhabitants was entitled to another representative. After the lapse of seven years, each town had one Representative and no more, and this still holds true, so that the number of members of the House of Representatives of Vermont, if all towns elect, is now 246. The Council consisted of twelve members who, in conjunction with the Governor, formed the executive power of the State. The House of Representatives possessed the legislative power of the State, except that acts not approved by the Governor and Council could not become laws until the next session of assembly. The Governor and Council were abolished and a Senate of thirty members established in 1836, so that the legislative branch of the government now consists of a House of Representatives numbering 246 and a Senate numbering thirty. In 1850, the election of county officers was by constitutional provision taken from the General Assembly and placed in the hands of the voters of the respective counties. In 1870, an amendment was adopted by which the legislative sessions became biennial instead of annual and the time of meeting of the legislature was in that year changed from the second Thursday of October in each year to the first Wednesday in October in the years ending with even numbers. In 1882, by amendment to the constitution, the election of the Secretary of State and the Auditor of Accounts was taken from the legislature and placed in the hands of the freemen of the State, who have always chosen the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Treasurer.

The first years of the State government were largely occupied in providing for the continuation of the War of the Revolution and in preserving the independence of the State which was assailed by New York. In preserving the integrity of the State, some very curious attempts at expansion were made, a great number of New Hampshire towns being at one time annexed to the State and one session of the legislature being held within the present borders of New Hampshire, and a number of New York towns were also annexed temporarily. This "expansion" served its purpose very well, because the neighboring states became pretty much content to let Vermont territory alone if she would let their territory alone.

The State was fortunate in the men who were early at the head of the executive, legislative and judicial branches of its government. Thomas Chittenden, the first Governor, received nineteen annual elections by the freemen of the State, and Isaac Tichenor, who became Governor at the election succeeding Thomas Chittenden's death, received eleven annual elections. The first three State Treasurers (who were Ira Allen, Samuel Mattocks and Benjamin Swan) in all held office from 1778 to 1833, their three terms thus covering a period of fifty-five years. The Supreme Court of the State, although elective by the legislature at each regular session, is a permanent body and changes in it are made as seldom as in states where a different method of choice for the supreme bench prevails. The Supreme Court has consisted at various times of from three to seven members, the latter being the present number; and as illustrative of the permanence of judicial tenure, it may be noted that the seven judges elected in 1890 were continuously upon the bench until 1899, when the first change for nine years was had, and that came by the appointment of Chief Judge Ross to the U. S. Senate to fill the vacancy occurring by the death of

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PETER T. WASHBURNE.
Governor 1869.

GEO. W. HENDEE.
Governor 1870.

JOHN W. STEWART.
Governor 1870-71.

JULIUS CONVERSE.
Governor 1872-74.

ASAHEL PECK.
Governor 1874-76.

HORACE FAIRBANKS.
Governor 1876-78.

REDFIELD PROCTOR.
Governor 1878-80.

ROSWELL FARNHAM.
Governor 1880-82.

JOHN L. BARSTOW.
Governor 1884-86.

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Senator Justin S. Morrill. Chief Judge Taft has been upon the bench for more than twenty years and Judge Rowell is in the twentieth year of his services.

It is said that one star differs from another star in glory, and it is doubtless true that one State differs from another State in many of its executive, legislative and judicial features. The peculiarities of Vermont in this respect however, are not so great as to call for long special description. The veto power which exists in the Governor is really not a power, although in many cases, it amounts practically to that. He can veto an act, but, if the legislature sees fit, each house by a majority only, to pass it over the veto, the act becomes a law. In most cases, however, a bill vetoed by the Governor does not become law, for the reason that, that generally in the veto message, reasons are called to the attention of the members of the legislature which had not before occurred to them, and, upon reflection, they take the same view of the matter as that taken by the governor; but, wherever the representatives and senators have made up their minds on due reflection, a veto does not stand in the way of their will, and they pass an act over the veto with ease and apparent satisfaction.

The system of representation whereby each town in the State has a representative in the General Assembly irrespective of its population is one that has been much criticised. It cannot, perhaps, be logically defended as a theoretical proposition, but in practice it works well for the good of the State. The legislature has always been incorruptible, and its sessions are of no small importance as an educational factor in the State. The farmer or mechanic from the small town meets, through the weeks of the session, the mechanic or business man or lawyer or doctor from the large towns, and the members of each calling learn from the other. The member from the small town goes home for Thanksgiving, beyond which festival by common consent the sessions of the legislature do not extend, having learned this, that, and the other thing from men of other professions or callings than his own, and the professional man or other representative of a city or a large town, many a time goes to his home having learned as much from the sound common sense of representatives from the smaller towns as these representatives have learned from him and his fellows; and the practical outcome of the present system for the State is one that keeps the people interested in the government as a thing in which they have directly in and from their own homes a share. This feature, like the town meeting of New England, is an educator of the whole people in the science, art and practice of legislation.

The people of Vermont, collectively, have never been troubled with "wheels in the head." In fact, individual Vermonters so troubled, like Joseph Smith, Brigham Young and Heber Kimball, the founder and very high priests of Mormonism, and J. H. Noyes, inventor of the Free Love Community system, have betaken themselves to fields more fertile and better adapted for the cultivation of their particular fads, than are the hills and valleys of their native State. Vermont, however, kept its Supreme Court on wheels for more than a century, a session of that court being held every year in every county until the last decade. The executive and legislative branches of government wandered here and there over the State for the first thirty years of its existence, and it was not until 1808 that Montpelier came to be the permanent capital. As has been stated, the first legislature met at Windsor, March 12, 1778, and thirteen other sessions of the legislature were held in that town, the last one being an adjourned session in January, 1804. Eight sessions were held in Bennington, where Landlord Fay's Catamount Tavern seemed to have a sort of magnetic or other attraction for the early legislators as it had had for the men who resisted the encroachments of New York before and in the days of the Revolution. The first

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SAMUEL E. PINGREE.
Governor 1884-86.

E. J. ORMSBEE.
Governor 1886-88.

WM. P. DILLINGHAM.
Governor 1888-90.

CARROLL S. PAGE.
Governor 1890-92.

LEVI K. FULLER.
Governor 1892-94.

U. A. WOODBURY.
Governor 1894-96.

JOSIAH GROUT.
Governor 1896-98.

EDWARD C. SMITH.
Governor 1898-90.

WM. W. STICKNEY.
Governor 1900—.

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session held in Bennington, was the adjourned session of June, 1778, and the last session was that of January, 1791, the month that a specially called constitutional convention at Bennington ratified the constitution of the United States. The session of February, 1779, at which it was first attempted to enact a complete body of law for the State was held at Bennington, as was the February session of 1787, in which that body of law and the session laws of the preceding seven years were combined and enacted in a fairly complete revision. Rutland had seven sessions, the first that of October, 1784, and the last that of October, 1804. Four sessions were held at Westminster, the first in March, 1780, and the last in October, 1803. Manchester was the place of meeting of three legislatures, those of October 1779, 1782, 1788. Two sessions, those of 1800 and 1806, were held at Middlebury, and two, the October session of 1787 and the session of 1801, were at Newbury. The October session of 1781, was held in Charlestown, N. H., that town with many others east of Connecticut river then being under the jurisdiction of Vermont. The June session, 1785, was at Norwich, the session of 1790 at Castleton, the session of 1798 at Vergennes, that of 1802 at Burlington, and of 1805 at Danville. The last session held under the old system of having the State government on wheels was at Woodstock in 1807, since which year all sessions of the legislature have been held at Montpelier.

Robert A. Perkins, aforetime of Woodstock and later of Rutland — long-time editor of the *Rutland Herald* and whose untimely death all who knew him lament — used to say that the United States was the most warlike nation on the globe and that in this respect the Vermonters constituted that nation's most warlike tribe. He had some warrant for his thought, for the early inhabitants of the New Hampshire grants had to fight for their holdings, and it was an easy transition from this fighting to their full share in the War of the Revolution. In the war of 1812, it might almost be said that the whole body of men of fighting age started for Plattsburgh at the time of the British invasion in 1814. Although Vermont had no regiments, composed solely of her sons in the Mexican War, Ransom and others gave their lives in that foreign land. When the War of the Rebellion broke out, Governor Fairbanks called a special session of the legislature, which met April 23, 1861, and continued five days and in that time made ample provision for the enlistment and equipment of Vermont soldiers needed by the national government. General Brooks, a Vermonter himself, who trained the old Vermont brigade, called his men at first with expletives, "Cornstalk militia," but these were the men Sedgwick meant when he said, "Put the Vermonters ahead and keep the column well closed up," and they were the same men of whom Brooks himself, after the charge at Funkstown, said as he snapped his bridle reins, "There isn't another brigade in the whole army that would have done it." The second Vermont Brigade at Gettysburg and other Vermont regiments brigaded with those of other states also justified the treatment which Vermont gave her troops, both in equipping them for action at the outset of the war and in paying them steadily seven dollars a month State pay during their service. Another special session of the legislature was held May 5, 1898, continuing three days, which provided for the equipment, subsistence and transportation of Vermont troops and provided State pay in addition to the pay of the United States, for the soldiers of the Vermont regiment in the Spanish war. And Dewey at Manila, and Clark on the "Oregon," each was a "hill-born hero of the sea," and in far China last year, the highest officer of the United States to bravely meet death was Col. Liscum, who as a Burlington boy went into the volunteer service at the time of the Rebellion, and, after the close of the civil war, went into the regular army, working himself gradually up to the command of a regiment.

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The three great public factors in education—the church, the school, and the public library—have been cared for by the State government. In the charters of most of the towns the "minister's right" and the "school right" were reserved, and at least as early as 1783 an act was passed "to enable towns and parishes to erect proper houses for public worship and to support ministers of the gospel." School legislation has been progressive and the State has lately passed laws to encourage the establishment of free public libraries. In early days, the State aided its county grammar schools and academies, and, for a third of a century, has given support to Normal Schools and for a century to the higher institutions of learning.

Taken as a whole, Vermont legislation may be said to be above the average of State legislation in wise and practical provision for the wants of a State. Economy without niggardliness and progress without rashness have been the rule. The legislature has sought, as it should, to advance the agricultural interests of the State and to protect and guard the good health of its inhabitants by establishing proper Boards and enacting laws under which they may act. The methods of taxation are of high order and still improving.

Colonel Forbes has been at great pains to get together photographs or other representations of the places of meeting of the early legislatures. These will be of interest, and, if in any case, the traditions that he has found as to the building in which a session was held is erroneous, this publication will no doubt cause corrections to be made in accordance with the exact historical fact. The Constitution House at Windsor is placed by him among these as were the original constitution was adopted although it is quite certain no session of a legislature was ever held therein. The journals of the sessions for 30 years name some of the places where they were held while silent as to others. The Windsor session of March, 1778 was in the Meeting House; those of June, 1782, February 13, 1783 and October, 1785 were in the Town House and that of October, 1791 was in the Court House. Of the Bennington sessions that of June, 1778 was at the "House of Capt. Stephen Fay;" those of January, 1782, February, 1787 and January, 1791 were at the Court House, and that of February, 1784 at the "House of Mr. Jonathan Robinson." Of the Rutland sessions that of October, 1784 was held at the Meeting House and that of October, 1786 in the Court House. The Norwich session of June, 1785 was in the Meeting House; the Manchester session October, 1788 in the Meeting House; the Westminster session of October, 1789 in the Meeting House; and the Castleton session of October, 1790 in the Meeting House.

There is given herewith a list of the governors of the State—a list of men whose honors have been deservedly received and whose duties have been well performed. The subject and limits of this article do not permit review of these men one by one, nor any statement of the peculiar strength and character of each, nor any words concerning Vermonters who have done good service in the national councils, or who have been notable within or without her borders.

No State has so great a proportion of her native born living beyond her borders and doing their life work in other States. But those who have staid at home, content to live in the State of their nativity, count their brethren or sisters who have gone abroad as Vermonters still. And I have never found one Vermont born living in a home beyond her borders whose heart does not hold full measure of love for the old Green Mountain State or with whom the memory of her mountains, hills and valleys and of her lakes and streams does not abide.

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CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF THE GOVERNORS OF VERMONT.

RANK	NAME.	PLACE OF BIRTH	YEAR.	ELECTED GOVERNOR.	RESIDENCE WHEN ELECTED.	Age when Elected.	Years of Service.
1	Thomas Chittenden	Conn.	1730	1778	Arlington	48	10
2	Moses Robinson	Mass.	1741	1789	Bennington	48	1
3	Thomas Chittenden	Conn.	1730	1790	Arlington	60	7
4	Paul Brigham†	Conn.	1746	1797	Norwich	51	1
5	Isaac Tichenor	N. J.	1754	1797	Bennington	43	10
6	Israel Smith	Conn.	1759	1807	Rutland	52	1
7	Isaac Tichenor	N. J.	1754	1808	Bennington	54	1
8	Jonas Galusha	Conn.	1753	1809	Shaftsbury	56	4
9	Martin Chittenden	Conn.	1769	1813	Williston	44	2
10	Jonas Galusha	Conn.	1753	1815	Shaftsbury	62	5
11	Richard Skinner	Conn.	1778	1820	Manchester	42	3
12	C. P. Van Ness	N. Y.	1782	1823	Burlington	41	3
13	Ezra Butler	Mass.	1763	1826	Waterbury	63	2
14	Samuel C. Craft	Conn.	1768	1828	Craftsbury	60	3
15	Wm. A. Palmer	Conn.	1781	1831	Danville	50	4
16	Silas H. Jennison	Vt.	1791	1835	Shoreham	45	6
17	Charles Paine	Vt.	1799	1841	Northfield	42	2
18	John Mattocks	Conn.	1777	1843	Tinmouth	66	1
19	William Slade	Vt.	1786	1844	Cornwall	58	2
20	Horace Eaton	Vt.	1804	1846	Enosburg	42	2
21	Carlos Coolidge	Vt.	1792	1848	Windsor	52	2
22	Chas. K. Williams	Mass.	1782	1850	Rutland	68	2
23	Erastus Fairbanks	Mass.	1792	1852	St. Johnsbury	60	1
24	John S. Robinson	Vt.	1804	1853	Bennington	49	1
25	Stephen Royce	Vt.	1787	1854	St. Albans	67	2
26	Ryland Fletcher	Vt.	1799	1856	Cavendish	57	2
27	Hiland Hall	Vt.	1795	1858	Bennington	63	2
28	Erastus Fairbanks	Mass.	1792	1860	St. Johnsbury	68	1
29	Frederick Holbrook	Conn.	1813	1861	Brattleboro	48	2
30	J. Gregory Smith	Vt.	1818	1863	St. Albans	45	2
31	Paul Dillingham	Mass.	1799	1865	Waterbury	66	2
32	John B. Page	Vt.	1826	1867	Rutland	41	2
33	Peter T. Washburn	Mass.	1814	1869	Woodstock	55	1
34	Geo. W. Hendee	Vt.	1832	1870	Morristown	38	2
35	John W. Stewart	Vt.	1825	1870	Middlebury	45	2
36	Julius Converse	Conn.	1708	1872	Woodstock	74	2
37	Asahel Peck	Mass.	1803	1874	Burlington	71	2
38	Horace Fairbanks	Vt.	1820	1876	St. Johnsbury	56	2
39	Redfield Proctor	Vt.	1831	1878	Rutland	47	2
40	Roswell Farnham	Mass.	1827	1880	Bradford	53	2
41	John L. Barstow	Vt.	1832	1882	Shelburne	50	2
42	Samuel E. Pingree	N. H.	1832	1884	Hartford	52	2
43	Ebenezer J. Ormsbee	Vt.	1834	1886	Brandon	52	2
44	Wm. P. Dillingham	Vt.	1843	1888	Waterbury	45	2
45	Carroll S. Page	Vt.	1843	1890	Hyde Park	47	2
46	Levi K. Fuller	N. H.	1841	1892	Brattleboro	51	2
47	Urban A. Woodbury	N. H.	1838	1894	Burlington	56	2
48	Josiah Grout	Can.	1843	1896	Derby	54	2
49	Edward C. Smith	Vt.	1854	1898	St. Albans	44	2
50	Wm. W. Stickney	Vt.	1853	1900	Ludlow	47	

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OLD HOME WEEK PROGRAMME.

VERMONT OLD HOME WEEK ASSOCIATION.

Officers:—President, Governor W. W. Stickney, Ludlow; Vice-Presidents, Lieut.-Gov. Martin F. Allen, North Ferrisburg, Speaker Fletcher D. Proctor, Proctor; Secretary, Charles S. Forbes, St. Albans; Treasurer, Elias Lyman, Burlington.

Members of the Executive Committee:—Thad M. Chapman, Middlebury; Charles H. Darling, Bennington; C. J. Bell, Walden; J. L. Southwick, Burlington; E. M. Bartlett, Island Pond; N. W. Fisk, Isle La Motte; Olin Merrill, Enosburg Falls; Roger W. Hulburd, Hyde Park; C. S. Emery, Chelsea; Seymour Lane, Newport; Henry O. Carpenter, Rutland; Hiram Carleton, Montpelier; E. H. Porter, Wilmington; E. J. Wallace, White River Junction.

COME, REST AWHILE.

Come, rest awhile, and let us idly stray
In glimmering valleys cool and far away.
Come from the noisy mart, the busy street,
And listen to the music faint and sweet

THE OLD FARM HOMESTEAD.

That echoes ever to a listening ear,
Unheard by those who will not pause to hear
The wayward chimes of memory's pensive bells
Wind blown o'er misty hills and curtained dells.
Song and romance still linger in the green
Emblossomed ways by you so seldom seen.
And, near at hand would you but see them, lie
All lovely things beloved in days gone by.
You have forgotten what it is to smile
In your too busy life—come rest awhile.

The true sentiment of Old Home Week pervades this beautiful poem written by Montgomery. The verses express the spirit in which the people of the Green Mountain State will welcome the returning sons and daughters of Vermont the week of August 16. The occasion promises to be marked by the home-coming of thousands of former residents and numerous reunions of families and old friends. Many Vermonters who have won fame and distinction in the world outside our borders will be the honored guests at their old homes among the green hills. A hearty greeting awaits all visiting Vermonters by the citizens of the State aside from the official reception to be accorded them by Old Home Week Associations..

There will be no State or general Old Home Week celebration. Local, or county celebrations, will be held during the week in over 40 cities and towns. Including places that unite at a central point for the occasion more than 60 towns and cities will observe Old Home Week.

The most notable feature of Old Home Week will be the visit to the State of the Vermont Association of Boston, comprising a distinguished party of some 300 sons and daughters of Vermont. They will be welcomed at the State Line, White River Junction, by a Reception Committee and are to be the guests of Montpelier and Burlington during the week. The party will be given a reception at the State House by Governor and Mrs. Stickney, Tuesday afternoon, August 13.

The following cities and towns will have celebrations: Bennington; Bradford; Barre (town); Burlington; Chester; Chelsea; Cavendish; Cabot; Calais; Enosburg; Hartford; Jericho; Ludlow; Marshfield; Manchester; Montpelier; Norwich; Northfield; New Haven; Orwell; Proctor, unites with Rutland; Peacham; Plymouth; Pomfret; Peru; Pittsford; Rochester; Rutland (town), Rutland; Reading; St. Albans, 14 towns in Franklin County unite with St. Albans; Springfield; Stowe; Strafford; St. Johnsbury; Townshend; West Rutland, unites with Rutland; Waterbury; Waterford; Waitsfield; Westminster; Windsor; Woodbury; Woodstock.

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GENERAL FEATURES OF CELEBRATIONS.

The Bennington Old Home Week Association will observe August 16, with a parade, public exercises, a banquet and fireworks.

Bradford will celebrate under the auspices of the Board of Trade by public exercises August 14 and 15. Captain Charles E. Clark, U. S. N., will be the guest of honor.

Burlington will observe the week by entertaining on August 13, 14 and 15 the Vermont Association of Boston; also by public exercises on August 16. Chester and Cavendish will have appropriate celebrations. Cabot will celebrate August 14 with a parade, public dinner and literary exercises; Judge Charles F. Stone, of Laconia, N. H., speaker. Calais will observe Old Home Week, August 14, with a public dinner and literary exercises, Gen. Wm. W. Grout, speaker. Chelsea has arranged an attractive program.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN, NEAR BURLINGTON.

Enosburg will celebrate August 15. Hartford, Jericho and Marshfield will also have celebrations Old Home Week.

Ludlow will observe August 14 as Old Home Day, by a public reception, free dinner and public exercises; speakers, Governor W. W. Stickney and Rev. John S. Lyon, of Holyoke, Mass. Manchester will celebrate August 15, by public exercises, a parade and a public dinner; speakers, Hon. Loveland Munson and Dr. Daniel Merriman of Worcester, Mass.

Montpelier will celebrate the entire week with an attractive program, including a merchants street fair and carnival. August 13 the Vermont Association of Boston will be the guests of the city. Captain Charles E. Clark, U. S. N., will also be the guest of the local association. August 16 will be Old Home Day, when public exercises will be held with Hon. John M. Thurston and Rev. H. G. Spaulding as the principal speakers. Norwich will celebrate August 16 with a program including literary exercises, a public dinner and an illumination.

Northfield will inaugurate its celebration by public exercises on the evening of August 13. Hon. Fred W. Gregg, of San Bernardino, Cal., will be the orator. August 14, there will be a basket picnic, games and sports and a public dinner on the fair grounds.

New Haven will celebrate August 14 by public exercises. Gen. J. G. McCullough will be the principal speaker. Orwell will observe August 16 with a basket picnic. Peacham and Plymouth will celebrate during the week. Pomfret will observe August 14 by a public dinner and literary exercises. Pittsford will observe August 16 by a floral and historical parade and a picnic. Peru will celebrate with literary exercises August 15. Rochester's Old Home Day is August 15. The program includes sports, a ball game, a parade and literary exercises, with these speakers: Col. Albert Clarke, of Boston; Hon. W. W. Campbell, of Ohio, and Alpha Messer.

Rutland city will be joined in its observance of Old Home Week by the towns of Proctor, Rutland and West Rutland. The program is an elaborate one and covers the entire week. The principal features are commemorative services in the different churches Sunday, August 11, and literary exercises week days; a Revolutionary drama entitled a "Colonial Girl," by the Rutland Dramatic Club, a concert by the Rutland Choral Association and various other attractions.

St. Albans City will be joined by the 14 towns in Franklin County in a county celebration on August 16. The program includes a public reception in City Hall to visitors, a grand parade of military and civic organizations, and a floral and industrial parade; literary exercises with these speakers: Hon. John Barrett of Oregon, Congressman George Edmund Foss of Chicago, and President Ezra Brainerd of Middlebury College. Fireworks in the evening. St. Johnsbury will celebrate August 16 with a public dinner and literary exercises; speakers Ex-Congressman Gilfillan of Minnesota, Hon. D. J. Foster, M. C., Ex-Pres. George A. Gates of Cheyenne, Wyoming, and Judge Remick of Littleton. Springfield will observe August 16 with a basket picnic, literary exercises and fireworks.

Stowe celebrates August 11 to 16, inclusive. The principal features of the program includes a public meeting and grange picnic on August 13, with an oration by Hon. Aaron Jones of Indiana, Master of the National Grange, and speeches by Hon. C. J. Bell and others; a union picnic on August 13; and literary exercises August 16 under the auspices of the G. A. R., followed by athletic sports.

Windsor will observe August 15 with literary and historical exercises and a public dinner and

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athletic sports. Waterbury will celebrate on August 15 with a basket picnic and literary exercises. Hon. Wm. P. Dillingham and Hon F. A. Howland will be the principal speakers. Woodstock has an attractive program for Old Home Week.

ITINERARY OF THE VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON.

Tuesday, August 13th. Leave Boston, North Union Station, by special train, via Boston & Maine Railroad, at 9:30 a. m., arriving at State Line, White River Junction, at about 12:30 p. m. Proceed to Montpelier under escort of Adjt. Gen. W. H. Gilmore, of the Governor's staff, and members of State Old Home Week Association, Montpelier Old Home Week Association, and Burlington Old Home Week Association, and arriving there at about 2:00 p. m. Lunch at the Pavilion, to be given by the Montpelier Old Home Week Association, to be followed by reception at Executive Chamber, State House, by Governor and Mrs. Stickney. Band concert on State House grounds. Leave Montpelier for Burlington at about 4:30 p. m., under escort of Mayor Hawley of Burlington and members of Burlington Old Home Week Association, arriving at Burlington at about 6:30 p. m. Headquarters of the Association at the Van Ness House. Band concert at City Hall Park. Short carriage drives about Burlington, by those who desire them, Tuesday evening.

Wednesday, August 14th. From 8:30 to 10:00 o'clock a. m., carriage drives about Burlington; 10:00 embark on steamboat Reindeer for trip on Lake Champlain; 12:00 m., Annual Meeting of the Association on board steamboat Reindeer; 1:00 p. m., Annual Banquet of the Association, given by Mr. Arthur L. Robinson, on one of the most beautiful islands of Lake Champlain, to which Governor Stickney, United States Senators Proctor and Dillingham, Congressmen Haskins and Foster and other prominent Vermonters will be invited; 3:30 p. m., embark on Reindeer for return trip to Burlington, arriving about 5:00 p. m. At 8:00 p. m., Reception and Ball by Burlington Old Home Week Association, at the Billings Library.

Thursday, August 15th. Carriage rides about Burlington and return to native towns, at which Old Home Week exercises are to be held, in most instances, on Friday, August 16th.

The Reception Committee to welcome the Vermont Association of Boston, at the State Line, White River Junction, Tuesday, August 13th, is as follows:

Representing the Governor.—Adjutant-General W. H. Gilmore, of Fairlee.

Representing the State Government.—Hon. Martin F. Allen, of North Ferrisburgh; Hon. Fletcher D. Proctor, of Proctor.

Representing the Federal Government.—Hon. James L. Martin, of Brattleboro; Hon. Fred A. Field, of Rutland; Hon. Olin Merrill, of Enosburgh Falls; Hon. Z. M. Mansur, of Newport.

Representing the Vermont Old Home Week Association — Col. Charles S. Forbes, of St. Albans; Hon. Elias Lyman, of Burlington; Col. Thad. E. Chapman, of Middlebury; Hon. Charles H. Darling, of Bennington; Hon. C. J. Bell, of East Hardwick; Mr. J. L. Southwick, of Burlington; Hon. E. M. Bartlett, of Island Pond; Hon. N. W. Fisk, of Isle LaMotte; Hon. Roger W. Hulburd, of Hyde Park; Col. Curtis S. Emery, of Chelsea; Mr. Seymour Lane, of Newport; Col. Henry O. Carpenter, of Rutland; Hon. Hiram Carleton, of Montpelier; Mr. E. H. Porter, of Wilmington; Mr. E. J. Wallace, of White River Junction.

Representing the City of Montpelier. — Hon. Joseph G. Brown, Mayor; Hon. Wm. P. Dillingham, Hon. Benjamin F. Fifield, Hon. Fred. A. Howland, Hon. Joseph A. DeBoer, Mr. James M. Boutwell, Mr. L. Bart Cross.

Representing the City of Burlington.—Dr. D. C. Hawley, Mayor; Hon. U. A. Woodbury; Hon. D. J. Foster, Col. F. E. Burgess, Mr. J. B. Henderson, Mr. B. J. Derby.

THE VERMONTER.

THE VERMONTER enters upon the seventh year of its existence with the current number. The period covering the publication of the sixth volume has been the most prosperous year in the history of this magazine. It has witnessed the addition to the regular list of over 1,200 new subscribers, which number promises to be largely increased during the coming 12 months. The subscription list should exceed 5,000 names by January 1, 1902. The coöperation of every present subscriber is requested to bring the list up to this figure. Every Vermonter, whether at home or abroad, should become a regular reader of THE VERMONTER. If you are already a subscriber why not send it to some friend or relative who resides in other State. There is no time more appropriate than the season of Old Home Week to subscribe for some former resident of Vermont. The August number containing the State program for Old Home Week is a good number to begin your subscription with. The September number will contain a report of local celebrations with illustrations. Order it now. Only $1.00 a year, 10 cents a copy. Address CHAS. S. FORBES, Publisher, St. Albans, Vt

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VERMONT'S FAIR WOMEN

MISS MARY OULD KINGSLEY OF RUTLAND.

MISS EULA WRIGHT PUTNAM OF PUTNAMVILLE.

THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET.

SAMUEL WOODWORTH.

How dear to this heart are the scenes of my childhood,
When fond recollection presents them to view:
The orchard, the meadow, the deep tangled wild-wood,
And every loved spot which my infancy knew,
The wide-spreading pond, and the mill that stood by it,
The bridge and the rock where the cataract fell,
The cot of my father, the dairy house nigh it,
And e'en the rude bucket that hung in the well,
The old oaken bucket, the iron bound bucket,
The moss covered bucket that hung in the well.

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(Official Organ of the State Teachers' Association.)

DIRECTORY.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION, WALTER E. RANGER, MONTPELIER.

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Addison County, Thomas E. Boyce of Middlebury.
Bennington County, F. P. Davison of Bennington.
Caledonia County, W. H. Taylor of Hardwick.
Chittendon County, J. E. Allen of Westford.
Essex County, E. W. Wright of Lunenburg.
Franklin County, H. E. Rustedt of Richford.
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Windsor County, H. Dressel Jr. Springfield.

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Officers: President, Superintendent W. A. Frasier, Rutland; Vice-President, Principal F. A. Wheeler, Fair Haven; Executive Committee, Principal O. D. Mathewson, Barre; Principal A. F. Howes, Middlebury; Principal F. P. Davison, North Bennington; Secretary and Treasurer, Principal W. P. Abbott, Fair Haven.

VERMONT STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Officers: President, John L. Alger, Johnson; Vice-President, W. D. Parsons, Woodstock; Secretary, E. G. Ham, Montpelier; Treasurer, W. J. Whitehill, White River Junction; Executive Committee, F. A. Bagnall, St. Albans; S. H. Erskine, Rutland, and H. J. Stannard, Barton.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN VERMONT.

NEED OF BETTER SUPERVISION.

BY PRINCIPAL W. A. BEEBE OF MORRISVILLE

[It is the purpose of this department to present to the readers of THE VERMONTER a series of articles by prominent teachers under the general title of Educational Progress in Vermont, of which Mr. Beebe's article is the second number. It is believed that these articles will interest the general public, have a healthful influence upon the educational sentiment of the State, and prove of special service to the teaching fraternity.]

W. A. BEEBE.

THE belief, that a fair share of education is necessary for every child of a free government, was early established in colonial thought; to this, there was added later the idea that the property of the State should meet the expense of such training. These two elements formed the basis of a free school system, but something further was soon deemed necessary. The isolated schools, established in the independent districts into which the towns had been divided, could maintain but a precarious

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THE EDUCATIONAL PROBLEM IN THE PHILIPPINES.

BY MASON S. STONE.

IN the Philippine archipelago there is such a medley of people, complexity of influences, diversity of customs and variety of conditions, that it is unsafe to make any unqualified or even general statements.

Tribal and racial characteristics in most places have been but little modified during the many years of Spanish occupation. The inhabitants on one side of a river may speak a dialect wholly unintelligible to the inhabitants on the other side; also the customs and manners of living of the two tribes may differ widely.

Out of this multiplicity of traits and conditions, the United States government attempts to form a people who will speak the same language, observe the same customs, have the same moral sentiments and become practically a homogeneous people.

Commerce is a great unifier, but its results are superficial and temporary because it is not its function to educate and unify. The United States has assumed a stupendous contract in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, but to its credit is the fact that it is the first nation that ever entered upon the education of a weaker people on a gigantic scale

It is also probably appreciated that the material development of the islands depends largely upon the intelligence of the people, and that the results eventually will accrue to the United States in a large measure.

The problem is not involved in the variety of physical conditions found, but chiefly in the mental and moral concepts of the people.

It is stated that the Filipinos' attitude toward most things is a "squat." This in a degree is true, but it does not signify that he is incapable of elevation. His attitude toward the American may not be frank and amicable on all occasions; but it must be remembered that the Spanish took good care to inform him of our social and political vices, to report copious instances of injustice and dishonesty, and to cite our treatment of the Negro and Indian as evidence of our inhumanity and tyranny.

It is stated that in a certain Spanish geography the chief characteristics of the United States were given as "eccentricities, advertisements and millionaires." If such is the text book information, that given at times of hostilities will certainly be grossly perverted and richly embellished.

From the experience of the Filipino people with the white race and from the instruction received, it cannot be surprising that they should be somewhat distrustful of us. This can be displaced when tangible evidence of our good purposes are given by the establishment of public schools and by other material services.

The more immediate phase of the educational problem presents itself in the mental characteristics of the people. The schools previously were conducted in the oriental fashion—children studying aloud and apparently vying with each other in the production of noise. The methods of teaching were extremely medieval—mere memorization of words—and it is remarkable to note the amount of unintelligible material the children have committed to memory without the slightest scintilla of understanding. "*Catecismo de la Doctrina Cristiana*, *El Divino Pastor* and *Manuel de Ninos*" were the principal books in use, all with a strong religious flavor and the acute accent on the catechistical method of imparting it.

Through two or three centuries of such teaching it is not surprising that they have been unprogressive. The accentuation of the representative powers produces a non-progressive people, but perpetuates one that looks backward, one tenacious of precedent and expert in imitation.

It is the thought powers—understand-

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CAPTAIN CHARLES E. CLARK, U. S. N.

HON. JOHN M. THURSTON, OF NEBRASKA.

HON. GEORGE EDMUND FOSS, OF CHICAGO,
Member of Congress.

JUDGE EDGAR J. SHERMAN,
President Vermont Association of Boston.

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VERMONTERS ABROAD

[The department—Vermonters Abroad—has been a prominent feature of THE VERMONTER during the past five years. It will continue to be devoted exclusively to the sons and daughters of the Green Mountain State residing in other states, whose co-operation is solicited in the work of obtaining material for publication concerning societies of Vermonters and personal items. THE VERMONTER solicits reports of the annual meetings and banquets held by Vermonters and requests the secretary or president of each society to furnish a report for publication.

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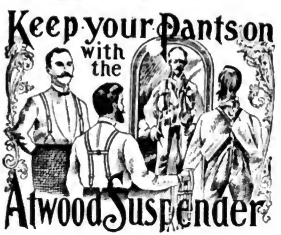

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AMONG THE LEADING FEATURES FOR 1901 ARE. . . .

TWENTIETH CENTURY HISTORY OF VERMONT.
PORTRAITS OF FAIR VERMONTERS.
VERMONT MEN OF TO-DAY.
MODEL VERMONT RESIDENCES.
VERMONTERS ABROAD.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.
REVIEW OF THE MONTH.

The List of Contributors for the New Year Include Many Distinguished and Talented Vermonters at Home and Abroad.

TWENTIETH CENTURY HISTORY.

The most notable feature of the VERMONTER for 1901 is the Twentieth Century History of Vermont, which began in the January Number. Each chapter is devoted to some special subject in the history of Vermont from the pen of gifted writers who possess preeminent qualifications for the work. These are fully illustrated in half-tone portraits and views on subjects treated in the text. Every Vermonter should read this history of the State, which will be brought up-to date.

The principal chapters are "The Founding of the State," (in Jan'y issue) by President M. H. Buckham, D. D., LL. D., of the University of Vermont; "The Geology of Vermont," (in Feb'y issue) by Professor Henry M. Seeley, A. M., M. D., of Middlebury College; "The Botany of Vermont," by President Ezra Brainerd, LL. D., of Middlebury College; "The Animal Life of Vermont," by Hon. John W. Titcomb, Superintendent U. S. Fish Hatchery, St. Johnsbury; "The Climate and Meterology of Vermont," by Mr. W. A. Shaw, Signal Officer U. S. Weather Bureau, Northfield; "The Natural Attractions of the State," by Hon. Victor I. Spear, Former Secretary State Board of Agriculture; "The State Government," by Hon. Hiram A. Huse, State Librarian; "The Political History of the State," by Editor C. H. Davenport, of the Brattleboro Reformer; "The Judiciary of Vermont," by Judge Wendall P. Stafford, of the Vermont Supreme Court; "The Military History of the State," by Hon. G. G. Benedict, State Military Historian; "The History of Religion in Vermont," by President Allan D. Brown, LL. D., of Norwich University; "The History of Education in Vermont," by Hon. Mason S. Stone, State Superintendent of Education, 1892-1900; "The History of Literature in Vermont," by Professor J. E. Goodrich, D. D., of the University of Vermont; "The Agricultural Resources of Vermont," by Hon. Wm. W. Grout, Member of Congress 1882-1900; "State Finances and Banking," by Ex-Governor Carroll S. Page, Former State Inspector of Finance; "History of Transportation in Vermont," by Ex-Governor E. C. Smith, President of the Central Vermont Railway Co.; "The Vermont Bar," by Hon. Charles A. Prouty, U. S. Interstate Commerce Commissioner; "Medicine and Surgery," by Dr. Charles S. Caverly, President State Board of Health; "The Women of Vermont," by Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr, Vermont's Gifted Authoress; "Manufacturing Industries of the State." [General Article by the Editor.]

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Other attractions of future numbers are these: Hon. John Barrett, Ex-Minister to Siam, will contribute a popular article on Siam. President J. E. Rankin will write on Howard University; Congressman George Edmund Foss, on Our New Navy; Mr. Larkin G. Mead, the famous sculptor, will contribute his autobiography, and Ex-Governor Frederick Holbrook will write on the First State Fair. The following entertaining articles by well known Vermonters are also promised for the future: Vermonters in Congress, by Miss Bessie A. Safford; A Vermonter in Samoa, by Mrs. E. J. Ormsbee: The State Prison, Hon. Marsh O. Perkins; Daniel Webster at Stratton, by Hon. James K. Batchelder; The Fairbanks Museum, by Miss W. A. Preston; Cadet Life at Annopolis, by Cadet Harold D. Childs; The Old Time Muster, by Mr. D. A. Winslow; Life of John G. Saxe, by Miss Mary S. Saxe; The Vermont Industrial School, by Hon. Roger W. Hulburd; Vermonters in Washington, by Tracy L. Jeffords, Esq.; Sketch of the Morgan Horse, by Mr. Joseph Battell; Vermonters in the Consular Service, by Hon. John G. Foster, Hon. D. J. Vail, Hon. Wm. W. Henry, Hon. Frank C. Denison, Hon. Frank Dillingham and other Vermonters in the Consular Service; The House of Correction, by Hon. E. C. Tuttle; Vermont's Part in the Republican National Convention of 1860, by Col. E. B. Sawyer; Rural Free Delivery, by Hon. H. H. Powers; also sketches of societies of Sons of Vermont in other States.

THE VERMONTER, now in its sixth year, was changed to the standard size of metropolitan magazines, similar to the *Munsey*, with the January number, 1901. The number of pages has been doubled and the magazine has a new dress of type. It is published regularly not later than the first day of each month, and mailed flat to subscribers in a stout manilla wrapper. Subscribers will receive notification of the expiration of their subscriptions in season to renew if desired.

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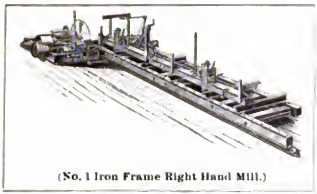

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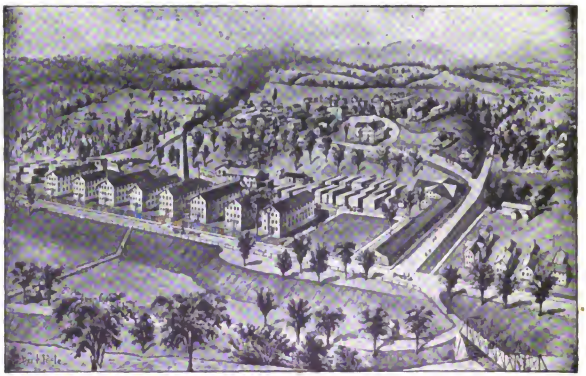

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will be largely devoted to illustrated articles on former visits of President McKinley to Vermont and the recent visit of Hon. Theodore Roosevelt to this State.

INTERIOR VIEW OF THE VERMONTER OFFICE, ST. ALBANS, VT.

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An Illustrated State Magazine

DEVOTED TO VERMONT HISTORY, LITERATURE, ART, EDUCATION, ATTRACTIONS, RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES, AND THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF THE GREEN MOUNTAIN STATE AT HOME AND ABROAD.

VOL. VI. OCTOBER, 1901. No. 3.

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THE VERMONTER.

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THE LATEST PORTRAIT OF MR. McKINLEY.

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"A DEAD DOUGLAS."

BY MRS. JULIA C. R. DORR.

When the great Chieftain falls, the clans must weep!
To-day their banners flame on all the hills,
And, far or near, their solemn glory fills
Valley and glen the while he lies asleep.
The pibroch does not waken him; The deep,
Wild slogan now his heart no longer thrills,
Nor the loud summons when a Nation wills
Its chosen Lord with it the tryst shall keep!
Yea, clansmen, bear him to his sacred rest,
With muffled drums and trumpets breathing low;
There is no stain upon his spotless shield
Nor on his hands close folded on his breast!
Yet take ye courage, for full well ye know
How "A Dead Douglas surely wins the field!"

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With cordial regards
W. McKinley

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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. VI. OCTOBER, 1901. No. 3.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

MR. MCKINLEY'S FIRST VISIT TO VERMONT—THE CANTON PILGRIMAGE—VERMONT AT THE INAUGURATION—PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S LAST VISIT IN VERMONT.

BY C. S. FORBES.

VERMONT sincerely mourns with her sister states the Nation's great loss, and her people feel deeply the bereavement caused by the death of President McKinley. The Green Mountain State extends its heartfelt sympathy and offers its sincere condolence to the "Mother of Presidents" in the loss of her noblest and most illustrious son.

No President of the United States since the Republic was established has been so universally beloved and admired by the people of Vermont as William McKinley. He endeared himself to all Vermonters and the relations which existed between him and our citizens were of a most cordial and friendly character.

Thrice within a decade he visited the State and twice his summer vacations were passed in the beautiful Champlain Valley, upon whose eastern horizon the Green Mountain range formed graceful silhouettes in the rising sun and reflected its glory at sunset. These were the daily scenes mirrored in Champlain's waters that President McKinley loved to look upon.

For a week he enjoyed the pastoral scenes and picturesque landscapes of the Connecticut river valley in the vicinity of Brattleboro At another time he visited the encampment of the Vermont National Guard at Chester. Again he was the honored guest at the summer meeting of the Vermont Fish and Game League on beautiful Isle La Motte.

President McKinley had also visited in Vermont's charming Queen City, and at the hospitable home of Senator Redfield Proctor in the lovely Otter Creek valley. His first tour in Vermont, during the presidential campaign of 1892, afforded an opportunity for the people in various sections to see and hear this great Apostle of Protection.

More Vermonters had the pleasure of seeing William McKinley face to face and of hearing him speak that had ever seen or heard any other president. His personal acquaintance with the people of this State far exceeded that of anyone of his predecessors. Before Mr. McKinley ever visited Vermont he possessed the admiration of the people of this State for his gallant war record, his stalwart patriotism, his loyalty to duty, his devotion to principle and his statesmanlike qualities. This estimation of him early formed was fostered and increased by his valuable public services later on. So when the time came for the Republican State convention of 1896 to name the real choice of the majority of the freemen of Vermont for president, William McKinley was the logical selection, and he was unanimously indorsed as a presidential candidate.

The Republicans of the Green Mountain State were faithfully represented by their delegates in the great National Convention that first nominated William McKinley for President. The freemen of Vermont fired the signal gun of that im-

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portant campaign at the September election. This election afforded an opportunity for the voters of Vermont to voice their political convictions regarding the issues of the canvass and the standard bearers of the leading parties. The overwhelming and unprecedented majority, rising 40,000, for the Republican State ticket, inspired hope and enthusiasm in the party throughout the United States. This magnificent endorsement of William McKinley resulted in a pilgrimage being made to Canton, a week after the election, by over one hundred representative Republicans, who made the trip by a special train to congratulate him, and received a most hospitable reception and hearty welcome from him in his happy Ohio home.

At the inauguration of Mr. McKinley as President of the United States, March 4, 1897, Vermont was represented in the grand parade at Washington by her Governor and staff and a battalion of the National Guard. The inaugural ceremonies were also attended by some three hundred Vermonters, mostly members of the Vermont McKinley Club, who viewed the parade from a grand stand erected by the club on Pennsylvania Avenue.

But Vermont's tribute to President McKinley at this time is not predicated on his political leadership or party services, of which every Vermont Republican is justly proud and regarding which Vermont Democrats have no criticism to make. All political friendships that bound the Republicans of the State to their illustrious leader may also be eliminated in considering the subject. Relating to the background these considerations mentioned and no proper estimate of William McKinley will be less eulogistic or diminished in its high character.

It was my good fortune to meet Mr. McKinley and speak with him many times during the period from 1890 to 1901. I also enjoyed the privilege of seeing him on all of the occasions mentioned above, and heard him discuss at various places in the State the questions at issue in the campaign of 1892.

He was the personification of simplicity in his manner and address, withal dignified and commanding respect. He was easily approachable, considerate of all, genial in spirit and of kindly disposition.

He was no respecter of persons but treated all alike whom he met. There was a genuineness in his character that commanded the confidence, respect and esteem of everyone. He was as ready to commend the successful work of a humble citizen, young or old, as to praise a diplomat for effecting an international agreement.

To have looked into his serene and noble countenance, to have listened to the words of wisdom that fell from his eloquent lips, to have been greeted by his kindly spirit and to have felt the friendly pressure of his hand, are treasured recollections of thousands of Vermonters. The death of President McKinley is a personal loss to all. And so the tributes paid to the memory of the dead President come from the hearts of the people, and reflect their sense of sorrow and pain at the Nation's loss, mingled with abiding memories of the life and deeds of the patriotic citizen, gallant soldier, great statesman, illustrious party leader, noble man, devout christian, devoted husband and true friend—William McKinley.

MR. McKINLEY'S FIRST VISIT TO VERMONT.

MR. McKINLEY made his first visit to Vermont during the presidential campaign of 1892. He came as the guest of Police Commissioner Osborne of Boston, who had a summer home near Brattleboro, in the town of Dummerston. The distinguished visitor was then Governor of Ohio, and entered Vermont on August 25, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley. They remained at Oak Ridge farm until the evening of August 29, when Gov. McKinley boarded at Putney station the official car

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Photo by Chandler, St. Albans.

VERMONT REPUBLICANS AT THE McKINLEY RESIDENCE, CANTON, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 11, 1900.

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"Bellevue," provided by President E. C. Smith of the Central Vermont Railroad Co., for his campaign tour through the State. The fame of the great Apostle of Protection had preceded him, and everywhere great crowds assembled at the Republican rallies at which he was advertised to speak. The first rally was held in Burlington, on the afternoon of August 30. Governor McKinley arrived at the Queen City early on the morning of that day. Mrs. McKinley and General and Mrs. Osborne were in the party. They were received at the station by Governor Carroll S. Page and Mrs. Page, and Hon. U. A. Woodbury, and taken in carriages to the Van Ness House. Governor McKinley held an informal reception in the hotel parlors at noon and charmed everyone by his gracious bearing and cordial manner. At the time appointed for the rally nearly 15,000 people had gathered in City Hall park to see and hear the great orator from Ohio. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Republican League of the State, and many local clubs were present in a body. Col. George T. Childs, President of the State League, called the vast assemblage to order and presented Hon. H. Henry Powers as chairman of the meeting. Governor McKinley was accorded a very enthusiastic reception and greeted with numerous cheers. He made a powerful and masterly address lasting one and one-half hours. His speech was mainly devoted to the protection issue of the campaign. The logic and eloquence of the speaker impressed his auditors most deeply and favorably. A notable feature of the meeting was the singing by the St. Albans Campaign Glee Club. At the close of the rally Governor McKinley and party went to Proctor, where they were the guests that night of Senator Redfield Proctor and Mrs. Proctor. The next morning, August 31, Governor McKinley spoke at a rally in the city hall, Rutland, before a large and enthusiastic audience. The evening of the same day he addressed a great audience in the town hall, Bellows Falls. On the morning of September 1st he delivered a speech in Brattleboro to a great crowd. That evening Governor and Mrs. McKinley left Vermont for Canton Ohio, after spending eight days in the Green Mountain State.

VERMONT'S CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT.

In the ante-convention canvass for the presidential nomination in 1896, the Republicans of Vermont sought for a candidate who should best represent their political convictions. Naturally and spontaneously their eyes turned toward that gallant soldier and tried statesman, Major William McKinley. Not that they loved New England's favorite son less, but Ohio's distinguished son more. In Wm. McKinley Vermont Republican's saw a youth who performed heroic service in the war for the Union, and a man who, subsequently in public life was the exemplar of the principles of Protection and true Americanism. Major McKinley's visitation to Vermont in 1892 made him hosts of staunch friends, and endeared him to the people of the State. So when the time came to express the sentiment of the State for a party candidate to be chosen at the St. Louis convention, the response came almost unanimously from the people for William McKinley. The enthusiastic indorsement which the State convention gave his candidacy is a matter of history. It was potential in the crisis of the canvass and was heartily seconded by Illinois the following day. In the convention no delegates cast their votes more gladly and heartily for William McKinley than did Redfield Proctor, E. C. Smith, H. D. Holton, C. A. Prouty, O. M. Barber, J. B. Scully, V. I. Spear and J. W. Brock, representing Vermont.

The nomination of Mr. McKinley, by the aid of Vermont, made it obligatory for the people of the State to give him a substantial indorsement at the polls in the State election in September. The campaign

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was most ably conducted for the Republican party by Chairman Olin Merrill and the members of the State committee.

The Republican League Clubs and the Young Men's Republican Club of Vermont, also assisted materially in the work of the campaign. The 39,000 plurality for the Republican State ticket was the popular indorsement of the principles of sound money and protection, and a magnificent tribute to Wm. McKinley. Inspired by the glorious victory and actuated by a desire to pay their respects in person to Mr. McKinley, and convey their congratulations to him on the result of the election, a number of Republicans suggested the idea of making a trip to Canton, and despite the fact that a trip thither involved a journey of 1,500 miles, it was resolved to visit Canton.

The proposition met with universal favor in Republican circles, and at the request of party leaders, Messrs. T. M. Deal and C. S. Forbes, of St. Albans, E. R. Morse, of Proctor, and L. Bart Cross, of Montpelier, consented to serve as a Committee of Arrangements for the proposed trip.

"On to Canton" was the watchword of the hour. The Republican nominee for President was communicated with concerning the proposed visit, and in response thereto he stated he would be pleased to receive the Vermont party on Friday morning, September 11th. Accordingly arrangements were effected to leave for Canton on Wednesday evening, September 9th. A special train was chartered for the trip, consisting of four Wagner vestibuled sleeping cars. The cars were handsomely decorated for the occasion. Four portraits of various sizes of McKinley and Hobart ornamented the baggage car. The first sleeping car had a wide banner extending its entire length, upon which was painted in large letters "Vermont to Ohio." Broad banners covered the other cars containing ringing mottoes: "What's the Matter With Hanna?" "Vermont Moves to Make it Unanimous!" "We are Coming. Father William, 40,000 Strong!" "Almost 16 to 1—Vermont's Majority?" "Put the Vermonters Ahead and Keep the Column Closed Up!" "We Have Met the Enemy and They are Ours!" "Vermont: The Star That Never Sets!" "Sound Money and Protection!" C. V. R. R. Engine 99 was trimmed in bunting, and bore a huge sign-board beneath the head-light, on which was inscribed—"Vermont For McKinley, 39,000!"

The McKinley special had on board an even 100 passengers when it left St. Albans, including the St. Albans Campaign Glee Club.

A more distinguished party never left Vermont. It included a United States senator, a congressman, the governor and lieutenant-governor, the governor and lieutenant-governor elect, two ex-governors, an ex-lieutenant governor, the Vermont member of the Republican national committee, the chairman of the Republican State committee, the president of the Young Men's Republican club of Vermont, the State superintendent of education, four State senators, the surgeon-general and judge-advocate-general, and other members of the governors staff and various State officers. Leading representatives of the farming and industrial interests, and of the business and professional classes, were also numbered among the party.

Large crowds of enthusiastic Republicans greeted the train at Swanton, Rouses Point, Champlain and Norwood. The morning dawned propitiously, and upon arriving at Buffalo, carriages were taken for a drive about the city.

Arriving at Cleveland the visitors were escorted from the Union depot, preceded by the Lake Marine Band, to the Hotel Hollender. As the procession entered the lobby of the hotel three rousing cheers for Vermont were given in response to Colonel Myron Herrick's suggestion. Col. Herrick welcomed the visitors and expressed the wish that they might remain longer than they had arranged for. Mayor McKisson extended a cordial greeting to the mem-

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bers of the Vermont delegation and tendered them the freedom of the city during their stay.

Friday morning the special train left for Canton. The visitors were met upon their arrival by the Canton Troop and Grand Army Band.

The march to the residence of Mr. McKinley was through crowded streets, the visitors being frequently cheered along the route. Upon reaching the residence the committee of arrangements and several members of the delegation headed by Senator Proctor were ushered into the modest home. Mr. McKinley received his visitors very cordially and escorted his guests to the piazza. His appearance was the signal for an enthusiastic greeting which terminated in hearty cheers. Felicitous congratulatory speeches were made by Hon. Olin Merrill, chairman of the Republican State committee and Col. George T. Childs, Vermont member of the Republican National Committee, who spoke for the party and stated the purpose of the visit in a happy manner.

Major McKinley was unusually felicitous in his speech, and he had an appreciative audience. He spoke with much fervor and earnestness, and his words of wisdom on the political situation showed his statesmanship. Mr. McKinley said in part:

I give you welcome, generous welcome, from an overflowing heart, to my State, my city and my home. I would be unjust to my own feelings, and irresponsive to the kind sentiments uttered by your spokesman, if I permitted to pass unobserved the fact that in the preliminary contest for the nomination of president, the State of Vermont gave me her united vote. The Green Mountain State is endeared to us all by tradition and history, in song and story, but above all in good work manifest in glorious results. Whether in the days of the Revolution, when her hardy mountaineers repulsed the best soldiers of Europe; in the days of the Rebellion, when her soldiers displayed the same resolute courage at Big Bethel, Crampton's Gap, Savage's Station or Gettysburg, or in the no-less important and decisive conflict in civil life, the people of Vermont have always been true to the best ideals and highest obligations of duty; and active, distinguished and useful in every great emergency. The result of your glorious victory at the polls demonstrates that your thoughtful and patriotic citizens are as true as ever—aye, truer than ever to the tenents of good morals, good politics and good government.

Citizens of Vermont, I congratulate you on the example and courage of the Green Mountain boys who fought at Bennington and Gettysburg. The long line of eminent and worthy men who have contributed to the national galaxy; the great worth of your present distinguished public servants both in State and national councils; the many great names you have given to literature, arts and sciences, and especially to mechanics and inventions. But of all, I congratulate you upon the high character, not only of the population you have sent to other states, but of that which you have kept at home. Your devotion to your best interests, your love of liberty and the enlightened principles of free government, your love of social order and respect for law, come to us of the newer states a most gracious inspiration and positive strength. No poor words of mine could express the debt of gratitude I feel is so richly due you in the pending contest. Your acts speak louder than words and point the way to grandeur results. You have set the pace; you have lifted up the standard of public honor. I appreciate most highly your call upon me at such discomfort and trouble; but I value far more the proud services you have rendered your country in this emergency in our history. I assure you that it gives me pleasure to welcome you here to my home. I cannot find words to express my appreciation of the courtesy and cordiality of this call; and it will afford me sincere pleasure to meet and greet each one of you personally.

His modest and manly bearing, his genuine sincerity, and above all his sterling character and mental qualities, impressed every one. After the applause, with which his speech was received had subsided, the St. Albans Glee Club sang "We Want Yer McKinley, Yes, We Do!"

Major McKinley then held a reception on the historic porch and pleasantly greeted in turn the visiting Vermonters, who were introduced to him by Senator Proctor. Major McKinley afterwards presented to the party Senator Proctor, Congressman Powers, Governor Woodbury, Lieut.-Gov. Mansur, and Governor-elect Grout, who made brief speeches. The Vermonters, with Mr. McKinley as the central figure, were grouped in front of the house and photographed by W. D. Chandler, of St. Albans.

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VERMONT REVIEWING STAND AT THE INAUGURATION, MARCH 4, 1897.

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During the stay of the party at the house, Mrs. McKinley was an interested observer of the proceedings. She sat in a window opening on the piazza, and her presence seemed an inspiration to the devoted husband. Those of the party who were so fortunate as to meet Mrs. McKinley were charmed by her kindly nature and cheerful disposition.

When the hour arrived for the departure of the Vermonters from Canton, Major McKinley expressed his regrets that they could not remain longer. He had previously cordially invited the party to stay at his home through the day. Major McKinley took leave of his guests at the gate, bidding each one a kindly adieu.

The party boarded the special train at 11 o'clock for Cleveland, which was reached at 1 p. m. After a short sojourn the special rolled on Eastward. The next morning brought the pilgrims to Norwood. Here the Central Vermont line was taken for Vermont points where the special arrived Saturday, September 12.

THE VERMONT McKINLEY CLUB.

THE Vermont McKinley Club was organized on the occasion of the visit of Vermont Republicans to Canton, Ohio, during the presidential campaign of 1896. The Club was organized for the purpose of keeping alive and perpetuating the memories of this notable event and promoting the cause of sound money and protection and the election of McKinley and Hobart. During the campaign the membership was increased to nearly five hundred. A declared purpose of the Club was to attend the inauguration of Wm. McKinley as President of the United States. So when the 4th of March, 1897, came around, this organization was represented at Washington by over two hundred and fifty members who witnessed the inaugural parade from a Vermont reviewing stand erected on Pennsylvania avenue for the purpose. The first and only president of the Club was Vermont's honored and distinguished Senator, the Hon. Redfield Proctor.

The full list of officers was as follows: President, Redfield Proctor, of Proctor; vice-presidents, Justin S. Morrill, of Strafford, H. Henry Powers, of Morrisville, Wm. W. Grout, of Barton; secretary, Charles S. Forbes, of St. Albans; executive committee, Addison county, Walter E. Howard, Middlebury; Bennington county, J. G. McCullough, North Bennington; Chittenden county, Urban A. Woodbury, Burlington; Caledonia county, John C. Clarke, St. Johnsbury; Essex county, Z. M. Mansur, Island Pond; Franklin county, T. M. Deal, St. Albans; Grand Isle county, N. W. Fisk, Isle La Motte; Lamoille county, Carroll S. Page, Hyde Park; Orleans county, F. G. Butterfield, Derby Line; Orange county, E. Baldwin, Wells River; Rutland county, E. R. Morse, Proctor; Washington county, L. Bart Cross, Montpelier; Windham county, Julius J. Estey, Brattleboro; Windsor county, Hugh Henry, Chester.

VERMONT AT THE INAUGURATION.

VERMONT had a distinctive interest in the first inauguration of William McKinley as President of the United States. She began the good work in the Republican State convention in the Spring of 1896, followed it up at the National convention in June; continued it at the September election, and emphasized it at the polls in November.

Under the circumstances it seemed especially fitting that Vermont should be represented at the inauguration of William McKinley. The initiative towards a proper representation of the State at Washington, on March 4, was taken by Senator Redfield Proctor, President of the Vermont McKinley Club. Through his efforts, seconded by Col. M. M. Parker and Mr. A. A. Willard, first-class accommodations for visiting Vermonters were provided, and permission obtained to erect a Ver-

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mont reviewing stand for the inaugural parade. The arrangements for the visit of the Governor and the official State party were made by Adjutant-General T. S. Peck and Quartermaster-General W. H. Gilmore. "Vermont Headquarters" were established on Friday, February 26, at the Arlington. The headquarters of the Vermont McKinley Club were also established at the Arlington, on the same date. The committee of arrangements for the Vermont McKinley Club consisted of Messrs T. M Deal, C. S. Forbes, L. Bart Cross and E. R. Morse. Governor Grout and staff, with ladies, left Vermont on February 25, reaching the National capital shortly after noon on February 26. The Vermont official party included Governor Josiah Grout, Lieut-Governor N. W. Fisk, Secretary of State C. W. Brownell, Speaker W. A. Lord, Adjutant-General Theo. S. Peck, Quartermaster-General W. H. Gilmore, Brigadier-General Julius J. Estey, Col. George W. Doty, Col. John C. Clarke, Col. Edward G. Osgood, Col. Charles E. Nelson, Col. John H. Fletcher, Col. Carroll A. Moore, Col. Erastus Baldwin, Col. Curtis A. Hibbard, Col. Stewart Haskell, Col. Albert B. Chandler, Col. Charles A. Converse, Col. John J. Warden and Col. W. Seward Webb.

Vermont never had had a military representation at the inauguration of a president up to 1897. Through the liberality of some citizens of the State a fund was raised to provide for sending a portion of the National Guard to Washington. Dr. W. Seward Webb, the president of the Wagner Car Co., generously provided sleeping cars for the use and occupancy of the roops *enroute* to and while in Washington.

A battalion of the National Guard represented Vermont in the inaugural parade, consisting of Co. M, Burlington; Co. I, Brattleboro; Co. K, Bennington; Co. A, Rutland. The Vermont troops left the State on Tuesday, March 2.

The officers of the Vermont McKinley Club attending the inauguration were as follows:

President, Senator Redfield Proctor; Vice Presidents, Senator Justin S. Morrill, Congressman H. Henry Powers, Congressman William W. Grout; Secretary, Charles S. Forbes; Executive Committee, J. G. McCullough, U. A. Woodbury, J. C. Clark, Z. M. Mansur, T. M. Deal, N. W. Fisk, Carroll S. Page, F. G. Butterfield, Erastus Baldwin, L. Bart Cross, Julius J. Estey.

The Presidential Reception Committee represented included Senator Justin S. Morrill, Senator Redfield Proctor, Hon. W. W. Grout, Hon. H. H. Powers, Governor Josiah Grout, Lieut-Governor N. W. Fisk, Speaker Wm. A. Lord, Col. John H. Converse, Col. A. B Chandler, Col. Henry O. Clark, Hon. Z. M. Mansur, Hon. Olin Merrill, Gen. J. G McCullough, Col. F. D. Proctor, Hon. Carroll S. Page, Hon. E. C. Smith, Hon. John W. Stewart, Dr. W. Seward Webb, Hon. U. A. Woodbury.

The Vermont reviewing stand occupied the government reservation in front of the new post-office building, and had a frontage on Pennsylvania avenue of 101 feet. It was provided with 500 opera chairs. The decorations were the finest of any on Pennsylvania avenue. The entire front of the stand was covered with evergreen rope and wreaths, banners, flags, bunting and other decorations. In the front and end panels of the roof were banners bordered with evergreen, bearing the inscriptions: "Vermont McKinley Club." Vermont pines spread their limbs above the stand. Spruce and hemlock ropes were festooned the entire length of the paneled roof. Large cedar wreaths and American flags were artistically grouped between the evergreen festoons. Life-size portraits of McKinley and Hobart adorned the ends of the body of the stand. The State coat of arms in oil colors ornamented the center. The front bore two conspicuous banners, inscribed as follows: "Vermont Gave McKinley 80 Per Cent. of Its Entire Vote. No Other State Gave Him Over 69 Per Cent." "Protection and Sound Money." Over all, on a 40 foot staff,

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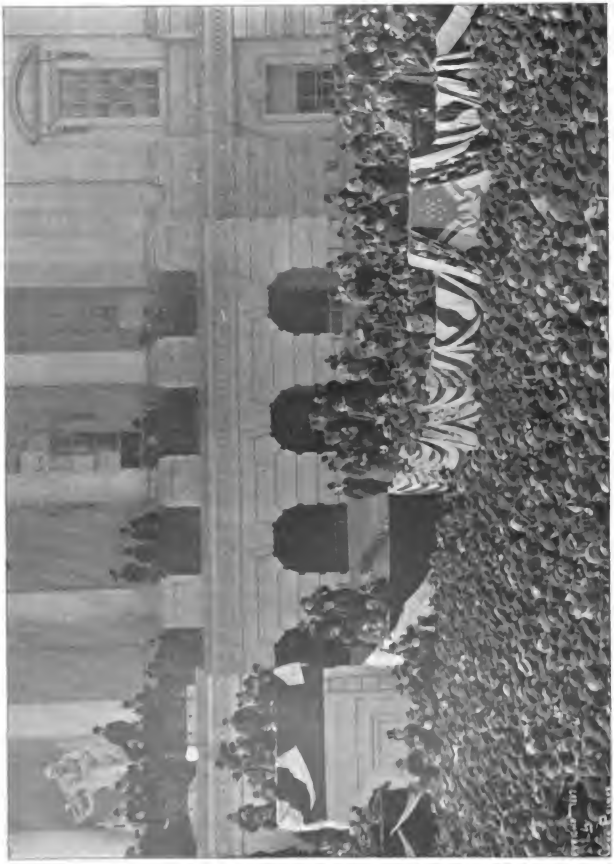

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT McKINLEY.
MARCH 4, 1897.

Copyrighted 1897
by George Prince.

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waved the State flag—"The Star That Never Sets."

The reception given visiting and resident Vermonters by Senator and Mrs. Redfield Proctor at their spacious residence, 1535 L st., N. W., on the evening of March 3, was the most notable social event connected with the visit of the Vermonters to the National Capital. The reception was an informal affair, and thoroughly enjoyable. Senator and Mrs. Proctor, assisted by Miss Proctor, received in the red parlor. The guests numbered fully 500 and were presented by C. S. Forbes. It was a brilliant assemblage of Vermonters, and included many men distinguished in public life and military circles, and numerous daughters of Vermont who are leaders in society. After a cordial greeting from the host and hostess and the interchange of friendly courtesies, the guests repaired to the dining hall where a choice collation was served.

The part taken in the inaugural parade by the Governor and staff and escort, reflected great credit on the participants, and redounded to the honor of the State. Vermont was more fully represented, and furnished a larger contingent of troops than any other New England State; including the heads of the various departments of the State government, the Senate and House, the leading members of the Republican State Committee, the officers of the Vermont McKinley Club and of the Young Men's Republican Club of Vermont. More than 250 of her citizen soldiers participated in the parade, and fully 300 other Vermonters were present.

Governor Grout was honored with the command of a brigade—the third in the Second Division in the Military grand division. The battalion of the Vermont National Guard, comprising 250 men, under the command of Col. Geo. H. Bond, marched at the head of the third brigade to the inspiring music of the famous band of the 21st United States Infantry, from the Plattsburgh Post, which was detailed for the purpose.

The parade was witnessed from the Vermont reviewing stand by Senator Proctor, Mrs. Governor Grout, Lieutenant Governor Fisk and Mrs. Fisk, Secretary of State Brownell, Speaker Wm. A. Lord and Mrs. Lord, Ex-Governor Carroll S. Page and Miss Page, Ex-Governor John W. Stewart, Hon. Olin Merrill, Ex-Lieut. Gov. Z. M. Mansur, Hon. E. C. Smith and Mrs. Smith, Gen. J. G. McCullough, Hon. J. L. Martin, Hon. T. M. Deal, L. Bart Cross, Esq., Hon. J. W. Brock, L. W. Shedd, Quartermaster-Gen. W. H. Gilmore, Col. C. A. Moore, Col. H. S. Haskell and Mrs. Haskell, Mrs. Col. Doty, Miss Alice Doty, Col. F. D. Proctor, Hon. H. D. Holton, Perley F. Hazen and Mrs. Hazen, Col. R. J. Coffey, Col. E. D. Bennett, Col. H. E. Taylor, Hon. O. M. Barber, Frank M. Corry and Mrs. Corry, J. K. Lynde and Mrs. Lynde, Hon. C. L. Marsh, Hon. Chancy Temple and Mrs. Temple, Hon. S. L. Griffith and Mrs. Griffith, J. L. Southwick and Mrs. Southwick, W. B. Howe, Joseph Auld, Fred H. Wells, Benjamin H. Hinman, J. E. Goodenough, C. D. Mather and Mrs. Mather, H. T. Baldwin, A. G. Mansur, A. O. Comins.

Vermont was well represented at the inaugural ball, among those present being Senator Proctor, Miss Proctor, Governor Grout and wife, Lieutenant Governor Fisk and wife, Miss Powers, Ex-Governor Ormsbee and wife, Ex-Governor Woodbury and wife, Adjutant General Peck, Col. M. M. Parker and wife, Col. H. S. Haskell and wife, Hon. E. C. Smith and wife, Gen. J. G. McCullough, Col. John J. Warden, Col. Geo. W. Doty, Col. C. A. Moore, Col. John C. Clarke and wife, B. H. Hinman, Ex-Gov. C. S. Page, Miss Page, Miss Cook, Brainerd Avery and W. H. Button.

Gen. Julius J. Estey served as an aide on the staff of the grand marshal in the parade, and Gen. O. O. Howard commanded the division of Union veterans.

The Vermont troops and the party of Vermonters left Washington on March 5, after a most memorable visit.

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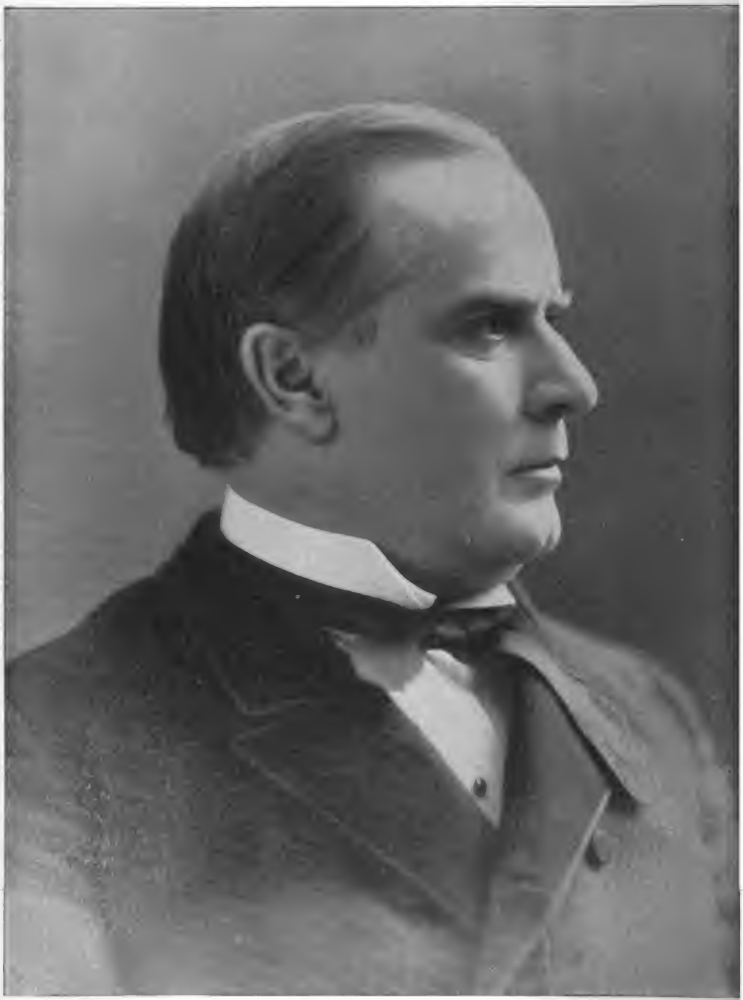
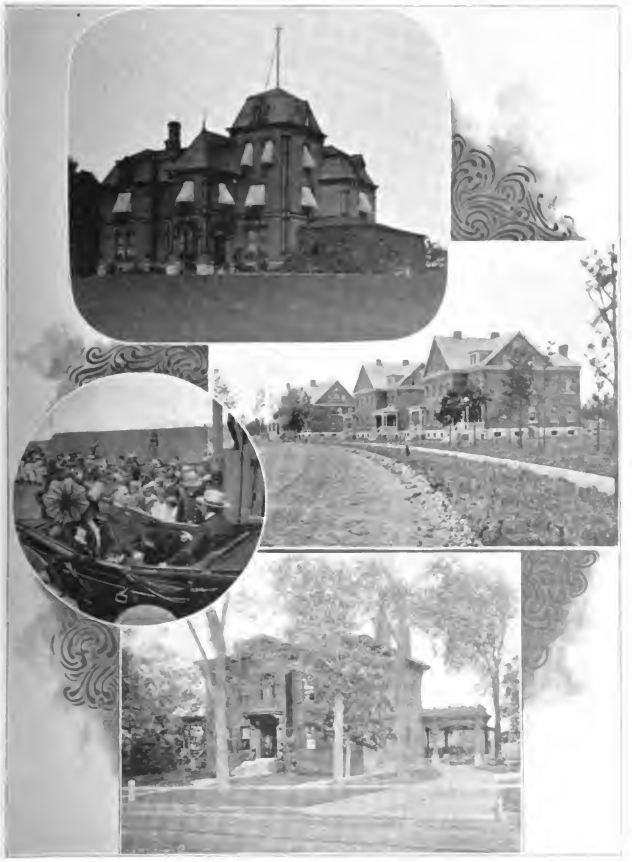


WILLIAM McKINLEY,
(As he looked at the time he first visited Vermont, August, 1862.)



THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY AT BURLINGTON.

RESIDENCE OF LE GRAND B. CANNON.
A SNAP SHOT ON THE WHARF.
OFFICERS' QUARTERS, FORT ETHAN ALLEN.
RESIDENCE OF EX GOV. WOODBURY.

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PRESIDENT McKINLEY IN VERMONT.

VERMONT, if not the "Mother of Presidents," has the distinction of being a favorite presidential resort, as no less than six presidents of the United States have honored the State by a visitation. Jas. Monroe, Ulysses S. Grant, Rutherford B. Hayes, Grover Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison and William McKinley have each in turn sojourned for a while in the Green Mountain State. The visit of President McKinley in August, 1897, was the most notable occasion of the kind on record.

The establishment of the "Summer Capital" of the Republic on the historic shores of Lake Champlain was a handsome compliment to both New York and Vermont. The week passed by the President within our borders in the summer of 1897 served to increase the public esteem and popular regard evinced on his previous visitations. His reception by the people was universally cordial and enthusiastic, and demonstrated that the "Green Mountain Boys," and girls too, had a warm place in their hearts for William McKinley.

The presence of Mrs. McKinley at several places was a delightful feature of this eventful week. The "First Lady of the Land" won all hearts by her graciousness and gentle, winning ways.

The presidential party were most charmingly entertained by their Vermont hosts—The Vermont Fish and Game League, Lieutenant Governor N. W. Fisk, Col. LeGrand B. Cannon, Ex-Governor U. A. Woodbury, Senator Redfield Proctor, Hon. Hugh Henry, Mr. Henry W. Putnam, Jr., and Governor Grout.

President McKinley and party had been but a few days at Hotel Champlain, Bluff Point, when they sailed across the blue waters of Lake Champlain to Vermont's Queen City, where they were the guests, on August 5th, of Colonel LeGrand B. Cannon. The distinguished guests came over on the "Maquam," of the Champlain Transportation Co., and were escorted by Troop F., 3d U. S. Cavalry, to "Overlake," the elegant residence of Colonel Cannon, where a superb breakfast was served. Col. Cannon's guests were President McKinley, Vice-President Hobart, Secretary of War Alger, Private Secretary Porter, Senator Redfield Proctor, Gov. Josiah Grout, Gen. Guy V. Henry, Mayor H. S. Peck, Ex-Gov. U. A. Woodbury, Ex Minister E. J. Phelps, Gen. T. S. Peck, Mr. L. C. Clark, Col. B. B. Smalley, Hon. F. C. Kennedy, Capt. Guy Howard, Hon. J. H. Flagg of New York, C. B. Pike of Chicago, and Frederick Alger of Detroit.

The presidential party visited Fort Ethan Allen, where a reception was tendered them by Gen. and Mrs. Guy V. Henry.

President McKinley's second visit to Vermont was on August 6, when he was the guest of the Vermont Fish and Game League, at the home of Lieutenant-Governor N. W. Fisk, on Isle LaMotte. Previous to the mid-summer banquet of the league, the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Fisk entertained the President and party at luncheon, at their residence. The guests of honor and friends accompanying them arrived at Fisk's dock about noon, on the Maquam, and consisted of President McKinley, Private Secretary Porter, Secretary of War Alger, Governor Grout, Senator Proctor, Miss Proctor, Mrs. F. D. Proctor, Ex-Gov. C. S. Page, Hon. J. H. Flagg, Ex-Lieut.-Governor Mansur, Gen. J. G. McCullough, Secretary Pruden, Executive Clerk Cortelyon and Hon. S. M. Weed of Plattsburgh. The steamer "Reindeer" carried about 500 people from Burlington.

The banquet of the Vermont Fish and Game League was the most successful affair of the kind ever held in Vermont. It was prepared and served by the Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist church, under a mammoth canvass, and nearly 800 persons sat down to this feast. The president of the league, John W. Titcomb, presided at the post prandial exercises, and presented the toastmaster, Captain Frank L. Greene, of St. Albans. Bright

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PRESIDENTIAL PARTY AT PROCTOR.

SENATOR PROCTOR'S RESIDENCE. MRS. McKINLEY.
MRS. HOBART. VIEW OF GROUNDS.

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and felicious speeches were made by Thomas F. Conway, of Plattsburgh, N. Y.; Prof. J. Y. Comstock, of St Johnsbury; Hon. P. W. Meldon, of Rutland; W. H. Button, Esq., of Middlebury, and Hon. R. W. Hulburd, of Hyde Park. The St Albans Glee Club under the direction of Dr. John Sheerar, sang several patriotic songs, including a song of welcome written for the occasion by Stephen E. Royce, Esq., of St. Albans, and dedicated to President McKinley.

President McKinley was then presented, and said: "Mr. Toastmaster and my fellow citizens: I wish I had fitting words to respond to this gracious welcome and this most generous hospitality. I can only say I reciprocate the sentiment expressed by the song. (Cries of good). I like Vermont; I like her people; I like her civilization. I never am in the presence of a New England audience that I do not recall that the civilization of New England penetrates every State and territory of the American Union; and I do not forget that wherever New England civilization is found, loyal and patriotic men and women are found.

"One of the things I promised myself when I left the city of Washington was that I would not make a speech. One of the assurances that I received from the officers of the Fish and Game League was that I would not be required to make a speech, but from what I have heard of this league I am prepared to believe almost everything of it. (Applause.)

"I am glad to meet and greet you all here to-day. As Americans we have a right to rejoice in our glorious civilization. I say to Vermonters and say to all New England that to them this country owes much—more than it can ever repay for the splendid civilization it has sent through all the States of the Union. Cling to your Puritan heritage, and let the free light of the age

"Its light and hope and sweetness add
To the sterner faith your fathers had."

A public reception followed.

Vermont was again honored by a visit from President McKinley on August 9, when he came to Burlington as the guest at luncheon of Ex-Gov. Urban A. Woodbury. At the head of the table sat the host, while directly opposite him sat Ex-Senator Edmunds. On the right of the host sat President McKinley, Hon. Whitelaw Reid, Ex-Senator Warner Miller, Private Secretary Porter, Col. H. E. Parker, Col. H. W. Hall, Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Mansur, Hon. Olin Merrill and Ex-Gov. Stewart. On the left of the host were seated Vice-President Hobart, Col. Cannon, Col. G. G. Benedict, Col. A. B. Chandler, Mr. Edward Wells, Col. H. W. Allen, Col. G. T. Childs, Lieut.-Gov. Fisk and Secretary of War Alger.

Proctor was the third town in Vermont to receive a visit from President McKinley. August 12th the presidential party were met at Burlington by Senator Redfield Proctor and President Percival W. Clement, of the Rutland railroad, and taken to their destination by a special train. President McKinley was the recipient of hearty greetings from the people all along the line, and upon arriving at Proctor he was given an ovation by the inhabitants. President McKinley and Mrs. McKinley were the guests of Senator Proctor. Secretary of War Alger and Mrs. Alger were entertained by Col. F. D. Proctor. Vice-President Hobart and Mrs. Hobart were the guests at dinner of Percival W. Clement, at Rutland. The distinguished visitors witnessed the most elaborate and beautiful demonstration in their honor at Proctor that they had heretofore seen in Vermont.

The demonstration took the form of a unique and artistic electrical illumination, in which flags and other patriotic emblems were conspicuous. Several thousand people gathered at nightfall on the extensive lawn fronting Senator Proctor's residence to welcome the President. They witnessed a magnificent spectacle. The luxuriant foliage and shrubbery were resplendent with red, white and blue incandescent lights. Green leaved arches were transformed into dazzling fairy bowers. The house was decorated with colored lights

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BANQUET VERMONT FISH AND GAME LEAGUE, AUGUST 1897.
President McKinley the guest of honor.

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CAMP GOVERNOR GROUT. THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY AT CHESTER. RESIDENCE HON. HUGH HENRY.
REVIEW OF VERMONT NATIONAL GUARD.

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arranged in novel designs. During the evening Senator Proctor presented President McKinley, who said: "It gives me great pleasure to respond for a moment to the cordial welcome which you have given me this evening. I recall with great satisfaction my visit to this place five years ago, and I am glad to renew your acquaintance here to-night. I am glad to see about me so many, not only of the men and women, but of the boys and girls of Proctor. There is in it all the suggestion of the family, where virtue prevails—the greatest of all virtues, the home virtue, upon which is founded our free institutions. I trust that we may ever preserve the purity of our American homes. From this comes good citizenship, and from it I see the glory of our country. I am glad to enjoy the entertainment of your distinguished fellow citizen and my friend, and to renew my friendship with you."

The formalities of the evening closed with three hearty cheers for the President and three more for General Alger. Many came forward and shook hands with the President.

Camp Governor Grout, Chester, where the Vermont National Guard were encamped, was visited by the presidential party, August 13. The party on Friday morning, were driven in carriages from Proctor to Rutland, enroute to Chester, and after passing through the principal streets took a special train for Chester, arriving their early in the afternoon. President McKinley and party were the guests of Hon. Hugh Henry and Mrs. Henry, at their home on Main street, which was handsomely decorated. The presidential party consisted of President and Mrs. McKinley, Vice-President and Mrs. Hobart, and Master Hobart, Secretary of War Alger and Mrs. Alger, Ex-Governor Urban A. Woodbury, Dr. W. Seward Webb, Senator and Mrs. Redfield Proctor, and Mr. Fletcher D. Proctor. At the close of the reception the guests took carriages for Camp Governor Grout. More than 20,000 people were present on the muster grounds when President McKinley entered the reviewing stand. With him were Vice-President Hobart, Secretary Alger, Governor Grout, Senator Morrill and Senator Proctor. The Governor's staff, mounted, were stationed at the left. During this time the band played "Hail to the Chief" and "President's March," and the First Light Battery fired a presidential salute of 21 guns. The First Brigade, Vermont National Guard passed in review before the President. A reception was given at Gov. Grout's headquarters.

The presidential party was handsomely entertained on August 17, by Col. Henry W. Putnam, Jr, at his charming summer home on Birch Island, in the town of Charlotte. The party embarked at Bluff Point on the yacht "Washita," and consisted of President and Mrs. McKinley, Vice-President and Mrs. Hobart, Secretary and Mrs. Alger and Hon. C. N. Bliss, Secretary of the Interior. After viewing the attractions of Birch Island, luncheon was served at the Putnam cottage. The party returned to Bluff Point in the afternoon.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY AT CHESTER.
Last public reception in Vermont.

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TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM McKINLEY.

BY MRS. C. R. JONES, NATIONAL PRESIDENT WOMANS' RELIEF CORPS.

AT the National Convention of the Woman's Relief Corps, held in Cleveland, Ohio, in September, Mrs. Calista Robinson Jones of Bradford, Vt., was unanimously elected president.

Mrs. Jones was born in Chelsea, Vt., March 22, 1839. She was educated in the Academy of her native town and also in Rutgers College for young ladies in New York City. In 1861, when the war broke out, she was teaching in Chicago. Returning to Vermont, she married in 1864, Charles Jones of Bradford, where she has since lived.

MRS. CALISTA R. JONES, NATIONAL PRESIDENT.

A charter member of Washburn Corps, W. R. C., of Bradford, organized in May, 1886, she served two years as its president and has ever since been earnestly interested in the work of the organization. She served as department junior vice and senior vice and department president, patriotic instructor, and on important committees. She was a member of the first national committee, patriotic instructor in 1893-94, a member of the Andersonville prison board, and has served as national junior vice president.

Mrs. Jones is president of the Ladies' Congregational church society of Bradford, trustee of the Bradford public library and a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The new president of the W. R. C., in General Orders No. 1, issued from National headquarters, Bradford, Vt., dated September 23, 1901, gratefully acknowledges the high honor conferred upon her and announces that she has assumed the duties of the office. The appointment of Mary Ellen Conant, of Bradford, as National Secretary is also announced.

The first circular letter issued from National headquarters of the W. R. C., dated September 23, 1901, is as follows:

IN MEMORIAM.

WILLIAM McKINLEY,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, COMRADE OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, PASSED SUDDENLY FROM LIFE TO THAT "BEAUTIFUL ISLE OF SOMEWHERE," SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1901.

"Therefore I cannot think thee wholly gone.
The better part of thee is with us still;
Thy soul its hampering clay aside hath thrown,
And only freer wrestles with the Ill.

Thou livest in the life of all good things; [die:
What words thou spak'st for Freedom shall not
Thou sleepest not, for now thy Love hath wings
To soar where hence thy Hope could hardly fly.
And often, from that other world, on this [shine.
Some gleams from great souls gone before may
To shed on struggling hearts a clearer bliss,
And clothe the Right with lustre more divine.

Thou art not idle: in thy higher sphere
Thy spirit bends itself to loving tasks,
And strength to perfect what it dreamed of here
Is all the crown and glory that it asks."

We tender our loving sympathy to Mrs. McKinley thus sorely bereaved. "It is God's way. His will be done."

In loyal homage to our lamented Chieftain let all charters be draped for sixty days after receiving this letter.

By command of

CALISTA ROBINSON JONES,
National President.

MARY ELLEN CONANT,
Nat'l Sec'y, W. R. C.

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VERMONT'S FAIR WOMEN

Photo by Case.

MISS H. JULIA CROSS, OF MONTPELIER.

Photo by Brush.

MISS EDITH GRAVES TEMPLE OF RUTLAND.

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VERMONT MEN OF TODAY.

COL. ROBERT J. KIMBALL OF RANDOLPH, VT.

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ROBERT J. KIMBALL.

ROBERT Jackson Kimball, of Randolph, senior member of the banking firm of R. J. Kimball & Co., of New York, a native of Randolph, and since 1886 a legal citizen of the State, has been for so long a period closely identified with Vermont affairs and State interests that his sketch naturally follows in the order of Vermont Men of To-day.

His family was one of the earliest in Randolph, where for three generations the Kimball family home has been maintained. The subject of this brief sketch was born February 16, 1836, received the accustomed educational training for those days in the common schools of his native town, and at the West Randolph Academy, and in early life entered business. He established in New York the banking house, in 1865, which still continues under the firm name of R. J. Kimball & Co. He was admitted to The New York Stock Exchange in May, 1869, and still retains his membership. The very name of Col. Kimball's firm may be said to carry assurance with it—it is well known in the financial world and its record of integrity and strength is unquestioned. In 1872, he was obliged to compromise with his creditors at 25 cents on the dollar and received his discharge from any further payment. Nine years afterwards he paid the other 75% and 54% interest. Col. Kimball has been eminently successful in the management of his business interests, and as a man of affairs, citizen and gentlemen commands the respect and admiration of all. He has been honored by election to trusteeship in the University of Vermont and other institutions. Col. Kimball is also the patron and benefactor of the religious and educational work, having established a perpetual scholarship in the University of Vermont and one at Amherst college. Col. Kimball has recently given $10,000 for a new public library building in his native town of Randolph.

A life-long Republican, he has represented his town in various county, district and State conventions and was elected an alternate delegate to the National Republican Convention in Minneapolis in 1892. In 1888, he was appointed a member of the military staff of Governor Dillingham, with the rank of Colonel.

Col. Kimball has always taken a lively interest in the National Guard of Vermont, particularly during the Spanish-American war, contributing liberally to the comfort of the boys at Chicamauga and Fort Ethan Allen—the extent of his generosity and the appreciation it received may be best shown from a communication he received from Hon. Josiah Grout, then Vermont's chief executive.

STATE OF VERMONT.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
DERBY.

Sept. 15th, 1898.

COL. R. J. KIMBALL.
Randolph, Vt.

My Dear Colonel:—

I wish to thank you both personally and for the people of the State, for your most generous action in sending trained nurses to assist in the hospital work at Fort Ethan Allen. Your kind thoughtfulness in this respect will be appreciated and remembered by the sick soldiers, the more immediate recipients, and by the people of the State.

Again expressing gratitude,

I am, sincerely,

JOSIAH GROUT.

Col. Kimball on the second call for volunteers made an offer to the Governor to raise a company and equip it at his own expense, ready for the field. This magnanimous offer the Governor was obliged to decline as Vermont had doubled her quota on the first call.

In 1890, he was elected by his fellow-townsmen as their representative in the State legislature for the session of 1890-91. In the House of Representatives Col. Kimball became a conspicuous and leading member and acquitted himself with due credit to himself and his constituants. While a member of the House he served on the committees of Ways and Means,

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Banks and the World's Columbian Exposition (a special joint committee). He was elected President of the Iowa Central Railway Company.

Col. Kimball is a member of the Vermont Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and a past president of the same and a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, being descended on both sides from worthy Revolutionary and Colonial ancesters. In 1863, Robert J. Kimball was united in marriage with Miss Martha L. Morse, the daughter of the late Charles A. Morse, Esq., and a most affable lady, who, with his son and two daughters, the Misses Clara and Annie Kimball, young women of rare accomplishments, make up the domestic life at his winter home in New York and at the beautiful summer estate, "Montague Place," in the heart of the State of which he is so loyal a son.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

EVERY reader of the current number will find the November and December VERMONTER of unusual interest and value. The November number will be largely devoted to President Roosevelt and his recent visitation to Vermont. The story of his visit to Rutland, Burlington and Isle La Motte, with portraits and other illustrations will be a notable feature. Mr. Charles H. Davenport, editor of the Brattleboro *Reformer* will contribute a very comprehensive and instructive chapter in the 20th Century History of Vermont series entitled "The Political History of Vermont," with numerous portraits of party leaders.

The December, or Christmas Vermonter, will be the finest holiday number ever issued from this office. It will be a woman's number, and Vermont's gifted authoress, Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr, will contribute the introductory article to "The Women of Vermont," with numerous portraits. This article promises to be of a very entertaining character and of historic interest. Miss Mary Sollace Saxe will edify our readers with a sketch of the famous Vermont poet, John G. Saxe, including reminiscences of her uncle and quotations from his best poems. The Christmas number will be embellished with portraits of Vermont's Fair Women.

The Vermonter for 1902 offers many notable features. Our contributions for next year include Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr, Hon. John Barrett, who writes on Siam; Hon. C. A. Prouty, who contributes a chapter on the Vermont Bar; State Superintendent Walter E. Ranger, whose subject is Education in Vermont; President Allan D. Brown of Norwich University, whose theme is Religion in Vermont; Prof. J. E. Goodrich of the University of Vermont who writes on the History of Literature in the State; Hon. G. G. Benedict who contributes a chapter on the Military History of the State; Dr. Charles S. Caverly of Rutland, who treats of Medicine and Surgery; Ex-Gov. C. S. Page, who gives the History of State Finances and Banking in Vermont; Ex-Governor E. C. Smith, who writes on the subject of Transportation; Hon. W. W. Grout, who treats of the Agricultural Resources of Vermont; Mr. Walter B. Gates, who contributes an article on Vermont in the Census of 1900.

An unpublished story on Farm Life in Vermont by the late Rowland E. Robinson will appear in an early number of THE VERMONTER.

President J. E. Rankin, will write on Howard University; Congressman George Edmund Foss, on Our New Navy; Mr. Larkin G. Mead, the famous sculptor, will contribute his autobiography, and Ex-Governor Frederick Holbrook will write on the first State Fair. The following entertaining articles by well known Vermonters are also promised for the future: Vermonters in Congress, by Miss Bessie A. Safford; A Vermonter in Samoa, by Mrs. E. J. Ormsbee; The State Prison, by Hon. Marsh O. Perkins; Daniel Webster at Stratton, by Hon. James K. Batchelder; The Fairbanks Museum, by Miss W. A. Preston; Cadet Life at Annapolis, by Cadet Harold D. Childs; The Vermont Industrial School, by Hon. Roger W. Hulburd; Vermonters in Washington, by Tracy L. Jeffords, Esq.; Sketch of the Morgan Horse, by Mr. Joseph Battell; Vermonters in the Consular Service, by Hon John G. Foster, Hon. D. J. Vail, Hon. Wm. W. Henry, Hon. Frank C. Denison, Hon. Frank Dillingham and other Vermonters in the Consular Service; The House of Correction, by Hon. E. C. Tuttle; The Old Stone House, by Rev. C. E. Ordway; Vermont's Part in the Republican National Convention of 1860, by Col. E. B. Sawyer; Rural Free Delivery, by Hon. H. H. Powers; also sketches of societies of Sons of Vermont.

The regular features: Vermont's Fair Women, Vermont Men of To-day and the Educational Department will be continued in 1902.

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IN STOCK TO MATCH ALL OUR CARPETS.

To Increase its Business at Home and also do a Largely Increasing Business in Outside Towns, must do a Little Better by its Customers than its Competitors.

That's what we Aim to Do.

We send Samples Everywhere.

We furnish the best Wadded Linings FREE.

Every town, nearly, has some customer, some towns have many, who will tell you how we do things.

W. G. REYNOLDS,

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We allow interest on deposits and transact a General Banking Business.

THE VERMONT JUSTICE and PUBLIC OFFICER,
(IN PREPARATION)

Conant's Vermont,
and
Vermont Historical Reader,

PUBLISHED BY

THE TUTTLE COMPANY,
RUTLAND, VT.

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Bony and unnatural enlargements, also all forms of lameness yield readily to this remedy. It is certain and sure in its effects and cures without a blemish as it does not blister.

An Infallible Remedy for 20 Years.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.—Gentlemen:—I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure for 20 years and have found it an infallible remedy. Please mail me your book at once as I have a colt that I am now having trouble with and oblige.

Yours truly, L. L. JARVIS.

Boston, Texas, Sept. 22nd, 1899.

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THE VERMONTER.

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DEVOTED TO VERMONT HISTORY, LITERATURE, ART, EDUCATION, ATTRACTIONS, RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES, AND THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF THE GREEN MOUNTAIN STATE AT HOME AND ABROAD.

CHARLES S. FORBES, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER,
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A "GREEN MOUNTAIN GIRL" OF EARLY DAYS.
(Pose by one of Vermont's Fair Women.)

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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. VII. DECEMBER, 1901. No. 5.

VERMONT WOMEN OF THE PAST.

BY MRS. JULIA C. R. DORR.

IT has been said by some cynic whose name I cannot at this moment recall, that comparatively few Americans know the baptismal, or given names of their great-grandfathers. If this be true—and I dare not gainsay it when I remember the astonishing ignorance as to their forbears that I have more than once discovered in the young persons of this generation—there is something else that is infinitely truer. It might be an interesting experiment if, suddenly, in some gathering of men and women one should ask those who could give the maiden names of their maternal great-grandmothers to raise their right hands.

Of course John Smith's patronymic runs down through the long line of his male descendants to unnumbered generations. There are men who bear his name for centuries, it may be, after every actual trace of him has vanished from the earth. But who John Smith married becomes in many cases an unsolved problem, even before one century has scattered its snow-flakes on her grave. Mary Smith's early name, the name under which she was wooed and won, is lost in that of her husband. She is lucky if to her great-grandchildren, she is not "great-grandmother Smith," just that and nothing more.

When we go back still farther, and try to conjure up our great-great-great-grandmothers from "the dark backward and abysm of time"—what then? What misty wraiths they are! They lived before the era of photographs, long before the days of the faded daguerreotypes we cherish in lieu of something better. Scattered here and there at rare intervals of time and space we find a few old miniatures, the "counterfeit presentments" of those who were belles in their day, and took as much delight in their frills and furbelows, their puffed and powdered hair, and their pointed bodices or empire gowns, as do the fair girls of our day in the pretty fancies of their times.

More frequently, perhaps,—for the peripatetic portrait painter was less rare than the workers in miniature—we find old portraits, answering to Dr. Holmes' description of "Dorothy Q;"—

> "Who the painter was none may tell—
> One whose best was not over well;
> Hard and dry it must be confessed,
> Flat as a rose that has long been pressed;
> Yet in her cheek the hues are bright,
> Dainty colors of red and white,
> And in her slender shape are seen
> Hint and promise of stately mein."

These rare minatures and portraits, with a few silhouettes of dames in mob caps and meekly folded kerchiefs, are all earth holds to-day to show us what manner of women they were who, a century and a half ago, faced the perils of the wilderness, and brought the graces and refinements of civilized life to the hills and valleys of Vermont.

"Graces and refinements!" Yes. Those two words were chosen deliberately and with all due reverence for the truth. Story-tellers, novelists, even historians, when depicting the early life of Vermont, have dwelt over-much on the hardships, the privations, the rudeness, the coarseness, so to speak, of that life. All these were there, without any doubt. But there

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From the Cutler Studio, Burlington.

A VERMONT PRISCILLA.

(Pose by one of Vermont's Fair Women.)

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was another side to the shield, a side that has not been adequately shown. And in that day as in this, there were shields and shields. All were not alike, nor on exactly the same plane. There was true democracy, friendliness, brotherhood, the strong tie of common need and common danger, the helping hand, the tender sympathy, the willing service. But it must not be supposed that the small communities that speedily formed compacts for mutual aid and comfort, and in due time grew to be integral parts of the body politic, were all on one dead level. As Carver, Bradford, Winslow, Standish, and half a dozen others of the Mayflower pilgrims, stand out in bold relief against the Plymouth background, head and shoulders above their fellows, so do a score of men whose names need not be mentioned here—for are they not written on our hearts?—loom up against the background of our mountains, as prominent, as majestic as those everlasting hills.

These men were not all, or even mainly, rough frontiersmen born and bred. Long before the revolution, the New England colonies had grown rich and prosperous. The log-cabin was a thing of the past, for the most part. In its stead stood the fair mansions to which our own architects turn to-day for suggestions and examples of quiet yet stately elegance. They were in may cases richly furnished, and it goes without saying that they were daintily kept. The first settlers of Vermont came, as a rule, from well appointed homes, and were the sons of well-to-do fathers. They were not driven hither by poverty, nor by inability to get a living elsewhere. They sought the Green Mountains as the young men of to-day, often the finest flower of our civilization, seek the far west—the wilds of Montana and Dakota—led partly by the spirit of adventure, the desire to grasp the opportunities for acquiring the sudden wealth always supposed to be lying in wait for the first sturdy comer; and partly by ambition, the laudable ambition to be in at the founding of a new state, to reduce the wilderness, and create fair homes where heretofore only the Indian had roved, at once comrade and foe of the wild denizens of the forest.

Is it to be believed for a moment that the women—the young wives of such men as the Allens, the Warners, the Bakers, the Chittendens, the Chipmans, the Seymours, and a host of others who, during the last half of the eighteenth century, left Massachusetts and Connecticut for the fertile valley, and broad intervales of Vermont—is it to be believed that these women were not fitting mates for their husbands? Of even the roughest and hardiest of these men, men who could do all manner of manly work with their own hands, and who shrank from no toil or hardship, we are told that they were "gentlemen," and when the occasion fitted, could plume themselves with the best. Many of them were college bred. Some of them had seen other lands, and were familiar with older civilizations. Can it be believed that their wives on coming to the wilderness at once dropped all womanly graces, used two negatives, murdered the King's English, and in short forgot to be as beautiful and as charming as circumstances would permit? I trow not! Women are women the wide earth over. If our great-great-great grandmothers wore home-spun—as they certainly did, and of their own weaving, too—it was a fabric by no means to be despised and had a beauty of its own that the looms of to-day do not hesitate to copy. But if there were not also rich brocades, and choice bits of lace, and embroidered linens stowed away in the oak chests that were the glory of many a log cabin, to be duly brought out and worn on state occasions, where then do all the "relics" of the older time come from—relics that are displayed with such pride by their descendants of to-day? And with all their spinning and weaving, and the hard, toilsome work of kitchen and dairy of which, to our everlasting discomfiture, we read so much, they seem to have found time for a deal of dainty stitchery. There are few of our older families who have not

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some bits of exquisite needlework to show, perhaps a baby's christening robe, an embroidered cap, or parts of a bride's trousseau—the handiwork of our great-great-great grandmothers.

One wonders how they ever did it, marvelling at the small, even stitches, the infinitesmal tucks, the hem-stitching, and the "whipped" ruffles that seem to tell of leisure, and of long quiet afternoons. But to be sure, the women of whom I speak had no club papers to write, no conventions to attend. They were not delegates to anything, and their nerves were not hovering over the keen edge of despair lest they had forgotton the hour of the next committee meeting. They did not even have to write for the magazines. Perhaps this accounts for it. Lest she should be misunderstood, it may be as well to say that the writer has been a—so-called—club woman for nearly a quarter of a century. She has no quarrel with clubs when they are not carried too far.

One loves to think of them, and surely we have the right, not only as strong, brave, deft-handed, capable women, richly endowed with that sixth sense that Mrs. Stowe calls "faculty," but as women who did not scorn the possession of other good gifts,—tact and grace and all womanly dignity and loveliness. Of one young pair among the early emigrants from Connecticut it was said that "they were the handsomest pair that ever walked into Windham meeting house." I like to think of that young bride as retaining for years at least the charm that first won the lover-husband whom she chose to follow to what, in those days of slow and hazardous travel, must have seemed to her the "fartherest verge of the green earth." I like to believe that she carried into the life of the log-cabin whatever she could of the refinement and courtesy to which she had been accustomed.

Our great-great-grandmothers were few of them educated according to the standard of to-day. Perhaps it would be safe to say none of them. What we call "culture" was an unknown quality to them. But this was perhaps equally true of the men. Even Washington and his compeers made blunders in spelling that would shame any high school boy to-day. This only goes to prove that it is character, aspiration, innate nobleness that tells in all the great crises of life; not mere attainment.

Another pen will tell of the women of to-day. This is only a wreath of immortelles laid reverently on the grave of the past.

Photo by G. W. Perry, Chester. A VERMONT FARM AT CHRISTMAS TIME.

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VERMONT WOMEN OF THE PRESENT.

BY C. S. FORBES.

THE proud position which Vermont occupies in the sisterhood of States has been attained in no small measure by her women, who have indirectly shaped the destiny of the State and made its history. The women of Vermont have contributed their full share to the glory and fame of the Green Mountain State. The distinguished public services and the illustrious business and professional careers of her sons, both at home and abroad, reflects the greatest credit on the mothers who trained the boys and moulded the characters of the youths of the land. The women of Vermont have had scanty recognition in song and story of the work done by them in the world, although they constitute numerically one-half, and that the better half, of the population of the State. THE VERMONTER cannot render better service to its readers than to relate the story of their noble deeds, their charitable acts, and their unselfish services for humanity, and recount what they have accomplished in educational, literary, and musical circles and professional life. The story constitutes a record of which every Vermonter is proud. From the earliest days when the colonial girls shared the hardships and perils of frontier life with the "Green Mountain Boys," down to the present peaceful times, the women of Vermont have proven worthy descendants of brave and patriotic ancestors. The Revolution tested their heroism, the Rebellion tried their loyalty and devotion, and the intervening eras of peace gave them opportunity to develop their talents and exemplify the virtues they possessed.

Photo by Watson, Bennington.

MRS. JOHN S. ROBINSON.

Photo by Chandler, St. Albans.

MRS. J. GREGORY SMITH.

From the administration of Governor Thomas Chittenden down to the present time, the wives of the Governors of Vermont have performed the social duties devolving upon them in a manner befitting their rank and position.

As there is no Executive Mansion in

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Photo by Blake, Bellows Falls.
MRS. ROSWELL FARNHAM.

MRS. E. J. ORMSBEE.

Photo by Fellows, White River Jct.
MRS. SAMUEL E. PINGREE.

Photo by Conley.
MRS. CARROLL S. PAGE.

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Vermont, the social function of the wife of the Governor is necessarily circumscribed. The official social courtesies, if they may be so termed, which the "First Lady of the State" has the opportunity, consequently, to offer to the members of the several branches of the government and the people of Vermont at the capital of the State, is limited to a period of two months during each biennial term. When the Legislature met at a different place every year, the wife of the Governor had an opportunity to make herself the central figure in the social circle of different towns during the sessions. Thus Windsor, Bennington, Manchester, Rutland, Norwich, Newbury, Westminster and Castleton became the temporary residence of the Governor's wife. For more than ninety years, however, Montpelier has been the social center of official life for a brief period. It has been the custom for some years for the wives of the retiring and incoming Governors to participate in public receptions at the State House at the opening of each session of the General Assembly.

A few years ago the wife of one of our Governors inaugurated "Ladies' Week" at the capital, the chief feature of which was a public reception at the State House by the wives of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and ex-Governors. "Ladies' Week" is now an established institution.

"FIRST LADIES OF THE STATE."

The wives, or widows, of fourteen former Governors of Vermont are now living, eleven of whom at present reside in the State. The eldest of this number is Mrs. John S. Robinson, now in her 92 year, who resides in Bennington, and was the "First Lady of the State" in 1853-54. The widow of Hon. John B. Page, Governor in 1867-68, formerly of Rutland, is a resident of Wellesley, Massachusetts. The venerable widow of General Washburn, Vermont's Chief Executive in 1869, resides with her daughter in Hanover, N. H.; her former home having been Woodstock. Mrs. Converse, widow of Hon. Julius Converse, also of Woodstock, resides in Lowell, Massachusetts.

The following is the chronological list of wives and widows of former Vermont Governors, the portraits of most of whom grace the pages of the current number of THE VERMONTER:

Mrs. Robinson, of Bennington, widow of John S. Robinson, Governor 1853-54, was Juliette Staniford, widow of Wm. Robinson, at the time of her second marriage.

Mrs. Smith, of St. Albans, widow of J. Gregory Smith, War Governor 1863-65, was Ann Eliza Brainerd, eldest daughter of Hon. Lawrence Brainerd, of St. Albans.

Mrs. Page, of Wellesley, Mass., widow of John B. Page, Governor 1867-69, was Harriet Smith, of Northfield, Mass.

Mrs. Washburn, of Hanover, N. H., widow of Peter T. Washburn, Governor 1869, was Almira P. Hopkins, of Glens Falls, N. Y.

Mrs. Converse, of Lowell, Mass., widow of Julius Converse, Governor 1872-74, was Jane E. Martin, daughter of Joseph Martin.

Mrs. Proctor, of Proctor, the wife of Senator Redfield Proctor, who was Governor in 1878-80, was Emily J. Dutton, daughter of Judge Salmon F. Dutton, of Cavendish.

Mrs. Farnham, of Bradford, the wife of Roswell Farnham, Governor 1880-82, was Mary Elizabeth Johnson, daughter of Captain Ezekiel Johnson, of Bradford.

Mrs. Pingree, of Hartford, wife of Samuel E. Pingree, Governor 1884-86, was Lydia M. Steele, daughter of Sanford Steele, of Stanstead, P. Q., and sister of the late Judge B. H. Steele, of the Vermont Supreme Court.

Mrs. Ormsbee, of Brandon, wife of Ebenezer J. Ormsbee, Governor 1886-88, was Frances (Wadhams) Davenport, daughter of William L. Wadhams, of Westport, N. Y.

Mrs. Page, of Hyde Park, wife of Carroll S. Page, Governor 1890-92, was Ellen F. Patch, daughter of T. H. Patch, Esq., of Johnson.

Mrs. Fuller, of Brattleboro, widow of Levi K. Fuller, Governor 1892-94, was

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Abby Estey, daughter of Hon. Jacob Estey, of Brattleboro.

Mrs. Woodbury, of Burlington, wife of Urban A. Woodbury, Governor 1894-96, was Paulina L. Darling, daughter of Ira Darling, of Elmore.

Mrs. Grout, of Derby, wife of Josiah Grout, Governor 1896-98, was Harriet Hinman, daughter of Major Aaron Hinman, of Derby.

Mrs. Smith, of St. Albans, wife of Edward Curtis Smith, Governor 1898-1900, was Anna B. James, daughter of Henry R. James, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., and granddaughter of Judge Amaziah Bailey James, of the Supreme Court of New York.

Photo by C. L. Howe & Son, Brattleboro.
MRS. LEVI K. FULLER.

Photo by Burnham, Burlington.
MRS. U. A. WOODBURY.

Mrs. Stickney, of Ludlow, wife of Vermont's present Governor, was Lizzie E. Lincoln, of Ludlow.

Vermont was the birthplace and home of the mothers of the following famous men and women: President Rutherford B. Hayes, President Chester A. Arthur, Vice-President William A. Wheeler, Vice-President Levi P. Morton, Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, the great Illinois Senator; Thaddeus Stevens, the great Pennsylvania Congressman; Senator M. H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin; Hon. E. W. Stoughton, Minister to Russia; Hon. George P. Marsh, Minister to Italy; Henry J. Raymond, Hon. J. M. Thurston; Hon. Wm. F. Vilas, Hon. John A. Kasson, Robert Gordon Hardie, the artist; John G. Saxe, Rowland E. Robinson, Eugene Field, Mrs. Frances E. Willard, Mrs. Helen Campbell, Mrs. Mary E. Wilkins Freeman, Whitelaw Reid, Civil Governor Taft of the Philippines, Lieut-General Nelson A. Miles, Admiral George Dewey, Captain Charles E. Clark, Governor Shaw, of Iowa; Miss Helen M. Winslow; Chief Justice Start, of the Supreme Court of Minnesota; Prof. Dean C. Worcester, of the Philippine Commission; Congressmen George Edmund Foss, John B. Corliss and J. W. Babcock; and Senators Proctor and Dillingham of this State. These are but a few of the many distinguished men and women whose maternal ancestors were natives of the Green Mountain State.

Many daughters of Vermont have become the wives of distinguished citizens of other states. The wife of former Gov.

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H. H. Markham, of California, and of Gen. Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, were Vermont girls. The late Wm. M. Evarts, of New York, married a Miss Wardner, of Windsor; Mrs. Howells, wife of William Dean Howells, was Miss Eleanor Mead of Brattleboro. Theodore Thomas, the celebrated musician, married Rose Fay, a grand-daughter of the late Bishop Hopkins. Lord Onesley, of England, married Marcia, daughter of the late Gov. Van Ness, of Burlington, and Miss Howard, of the same city, became the wife of Dr. T. W. Evans, the most prominent

Photo by Blanchard, Montpelier.
MRS. JOSIAH GROUT.

American in Paris. Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, married for his first wife Miss Louise Landon, of Burlington, and the late Justice Stanley Matthews also took a Vermont bride.

Vermont has reason to be proud of its daughters in the literary field, some of whom have won a national reputation as authors. Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr, as a poetess, ranks with the best American writers. Mrs J Gregory Smith is famed as a historical novelist. Mrs. Helen Campbell has a wide reputation as a writer on domestic economy, and also as a novelist. Miss Helen M. Winslow is a popular contributor to leading magazines. Other well known magazine and newspaper writers are Mrs. Agnes Bailey Ormsbee, of Brooklyn; Mrs. Lizzie A. P. New, Mrs. Meluzina Fay Pierce, and Mrs. T. C. Crawford, of New York; Mrs. Isabelle C. Barrows and Mrs. Sally Joy White, of Boston; Miss Barbara N. Galpin, of Somerville; Mrs. Nellie Hart Woodworth, of St. Al-

Photo by Chandler, St. Albans.
MRS. E. C. SMITH.

bans; Mrs. E. B. Johnson, of Burlington, and Mrs. Mary L. Paine, of Windsor.

Vermont has many daughters prominent in musical circles, and some who have won a high reputation as vocal artists.

Among the best known and most popular singers are: Mary Howe, Hattie Brazor Pratt (Stella Brazzi), two Brattleboro girls who have scored a marked success on the operatic stage in Europe; Mrs. Hattie Ross Morgan, formerly of Rutland, Miss H. Julia Cross, of Montpelier; Mrs. Ella

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Earle Toedt, a Wallingford girl; Mrs. Alice Stoddard Hollister, a native of Poultney; Miss Hattie Woodbury Clarke, of Brookline; Madam Edna Hall, of Boston, the well-known teacher in voice culture; Mrs. Laura Belden Farwell, a Boston teacher of vocal and instrumental music; and Mrs Oscar F. Davis, of Plymouth, Mass., a popular concert singer.

Among Vermont girls who have won distinction as pianists are Miss Amy Fay, Miss Marie Page and Miss Hortense Hibbard. Miss Mary Beeman and Miss Florence H. Roby are accomplished violinists.

There are thousands of Vermont women, at home and abroad, who have entered the professions, and been successful in their chosen vocations. There are also many native daughters who have won distinction as teachers abroad. The State has recently sent many of its brightest daughters to the Philippines to teach in the schools.

Among some of the teachers of Vermont birth who have attained a high reputation in educational circles may be mentioned Miss Lucy Wheelock, the Misses Julia A. and Sarah P. Eastman, Miss Ellen L. Orcutt, Miss Edna C. Noble, Miss Jennie S. Tower and the Misses Wesselhoeft.

A number of Vermont women have entered the medical profession and became successful practitioners, including Dr. Emma Brainerd Ryder, Dr. Clara E. Gary and Dr. Lucy Hall Brown.

The number of those noble and christian women who have labored zealously in foreign missionary fields are legion and no mere enumeration of names would be a sufficient recognition of their self sacrifice and services in the cause of Christ. It is contemplated to publish an article later in THE VERMONTER covering the missionary work of Vermont women.

Vermont women have made a number of munificent gifts for charitable and benevolent purposes, the most notable being the Mary Fletcher Hospital, in Burlington, founded by Miss Mary Martha Fletcher, with a gift of $200,000, which, at her decease, was increased to a permanent fund of $340,000. Miss Fletcher also founded the Fletcher Free Library.

Miss Louisa Howard gave $56,000 for establishing a mission in Burlington for the benefit of the poor. She also left $16,000 for the support of the Cancer Relief Association.

Through the efforts of Miss Lucia T. Wheeler, the Home for Destitute Children, in Burlington, was founded, and $50,000 raised for its support.

Photo by Brush, Rutland. MRS. W. W. STICKNEY.

Mrs. Mary E. Baxter, of Rutland, built an elegant stone library and equipped it, as a memorial to her husband, the late Gen. H. H. Baxter, and presented it to the city.

As members of the State Board of Library Commissioners, Miss Louise L. Bartlett, Miss Mary L. Titcomb and Mrs. Susan H. Smith have rendered most excellent service and added very materially to the efficiency of the Commission.

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VERMONT FEDERATION OF WOMANS' CLUBS.

BY GERTRUDE S. DAVIS.

THE Nineteenth Century gave to womens' clubs their heritage. Sorosis is claimed to be the first club organized for women, and held its first meeting in New York, April 20, 1868. The declared objects were to open out new avenues of employment to women, to make them less dependent, less burdensome, to lift them out of unwomanly self distrust, into womanly self respect, and self knowledge; also to enter a protest against all idle gossip, against misuse and waste of time.

Photo by Fellows, White River Jct., Vt.
MISS HELEN WILLISTON SMITH, PRESIDENT.

Who can estimate the worth of these words spoken by the first president of Sorosis?

The second stage in the life and growth of "women's clubs," and its evolution into the breadth and grandeur of a national movement, began with a "call" for a convention of clubs, issued by Sorosis, to celebrate its twenty-first birthday, in 1889. The "call" was addressed to ninety-seven clubs. Sixty-one responded by sending delegates. "The gathering of these women, their collective personality, so gentle, yet so actively intelligent, was a revelation of a new force in progressive womanhood; that of the home-keeping and home-making women. A general meeting of the delegates was convened on March 20, at Madison Square theatre, to lay the foundation for a permanent federation of womens' clubs. The gathering was very large, and a committee was appointed to draft a constitution and present a plan of organization, to be ratified the following year. The ratification convention was held in New York, April 23, 24 and 25, 1890. "Sorosis" was the hostess of the occasion. Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer, the president of Sorosis, in her address of welcome said, "We who know what club life has been to us individually, can easily predicate what the federation may become to the clubs at large in the future. It will stand related to clubs throughout the land and eventually throughout the world, as a great mother to her children, inspiring and controlling, by the forces of wisdom and love, pledging ourselves to work for a common cause, the cause of womanhood throughout the land. In federation is our final and greatest help. It widens our views of humanity."

At this meeting, Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Brown was chosen president.

The federation has held biennial meetings at Chicago, in 1892; Philadelphia, in 1894; Louisville, 1896; Denver, 1898; Milwaukee, 1900, and the biennial of 1902 will be held in Los Angeles, California.

The words of Mrs J. C. Croly are fittingly applied to the spirit which guides the helm of the General Federation: "Not a creed, a dogma, or a hobby, only the spirit of unity in the bonds of newly discovered love."

The General Federation now numbers 2,675 clubs with a membership of 155,000. These clubs interest themselves in literature, education, philanthropy, social economics, the home and finance.

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During the presidency of Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, a great deal was accomplished through her efforts in establishing State federations.

The Vermont State Federation was organized in St. Johnsbury, March 26, 1896. Invitations were issued by the St. Johnsbury Woman's Club. Thirteen delegates responded from different clubs and towns. An organization was effected, a constitution adopted and the following officers elected: President, Mrs. Elisha May, St. Johnsbury; Vice-President, Mrs. P. K. Gleed, Morrisville; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. E. J. Blodgett, St. Johnsbury.

MISS JENNIE A. VALENTINE, VICE-PRESIDENT.

The Vermont Federation were accepted by the General Federation, December 2, 1896. Annual meetings have been held in Brandon, Brattleboro, Lyndonville, Rutland and Morrisville. The sixth annual meeting was held in Morrisville, October 16 and 17, 1901. The president, Mrs Jennie A. Whitaker, of Barre, presided.

The address of welcome was very gracefully given by Mrs. Laura Gleed, of Morrisville. Mrs. Whitaker responded with words of appreciation for the hearty coöperation which the clubs had tendered her throughout her year of service. Reports of officers were read and accepted. There are now twenty-five clubs in the Federation with a total membership of 1,262. Twenty clubs were represented. Greetings were read from State presidents of Connecticut, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Kentucky, South Carolina and California. The Federation adopted as their State color, green, with the seal of Vermont in gold. The work of the Vermont State Federation is divided among five standing committees, viz.: Educational, State Institution, Library, Reciprocity and Industrial Committee. Two years ago, the educational committee sent out circulars to the different Federated clubs, suggesting to them to provide books and works of art for the public schools. Mrs. Rhoda M. Southard, of Rutland, in a communication stated that the patriotic societies were doing a good work along these lines for the schools. The committee on education from Brattleboro stated that their club was supporting a kindergarten. They also have plans now under consideration for the establishment of libraries in the district schools.

Photo by Brush, Rutland, Vt.
MRS. GERTRUDE SMITH DAVIS, RECORDING SECRETARY.

The principal object of the committee on State institutions is to secure the appointment of a woman or women on the

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board of management of the different State institutions, where women and girls are confined. Mrs. C. H. Slocum, chairman of this committee, presented a petition to the last Legislature, but the measure was never reported by the committee to which it was referred.

Mrs. W. P. Stafford, chairman of the library committee, presented the following report:

MRS. ANNA D. PEARL, TREASURER.

Since the annual meeting of the Federation at Rutland last year, the library bill, then under consideration, has become a law, having passed both houses of the legislature without opposition. This law appropriates five hundred dollars ($500) annually for traveling libraries and their equipment, also allows the expenditure of one hundred dollars ($100) for clerical work. These traveling libraries are placed in charge of the library commission consisting of five members. This commission was created by a law passed in 1894 and is appointed by the Governor.

The women of the Federation may justly take pride in the fact that this work of the traveling library was introduced into the State and brought to a successful issue by the Federation through its Library Committee. That this fact is appreciated has been shown by the appointment of Mrs. W. P. Smith, the former chairman of our Library Committee, as a member of the commission and into her hands has been put the charge of this branch of library work. The other members of the commission are Mr. S. W. Landon, formerly of Burlington, Mr. H. E. Rustedt of Richford, Mr. F. A. Howland of Montpelier, and Miss Charlotte C. Gibson of Ludlow. The following twelve libraries have been given by clubs and individuals into the hands of the State commission:

The Barre Clubs, Daughters of Vermont, Grosvenor (in part), Lyndon Woman's Club, Lyndonville Shakespeare Club, Peabody (in part), Rutland and Rutland Fortnightly, St Albans, St. Johnsbury Woman's Club libraries I and II.

While the committee do not call upon the clubs for any further gifts of libraries, as the appropriation is quite sufficient for present needs, there is much that the women of the Federation can do and we make the following suggestions, asking for the same the hearty coöperation and enthusiastic support given the work in the past.

That each club should make itself responsible for any small places in its vicinity where libraries are needed. By putting information into the hands of the people in these places concerning the steps necessary to be taken in order to obtain a library and by notifying the commission of places in need of libraries, great assistance will be rendered.

In Mrs. Smith's report of the library work last year, she suggested a plan for putting small collections of books into our rural schools. Hon. Mason S. Stone, in his address before the Federation, declared the plan a most practical one by which we might hope to accomplish great good. Later in the year the library committee sent a letter to each club recommending the work, and containing also a list of books suitable for such libraries.

The Industrial Committee has suffered a great loss this year by the death of the chairman, Miss Mina H. Morgan, of Bennington; they have however been gathering labor statistics regarding employed women and children in the localities where there are federated clubs.

The Reciprocity Bureau has proved a useful feature of federation, enabling an exchange of papers written by the different clubs throughout the State.

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The afternoon session of the Convention was made especially interesting by an address, "Some Phases of the Labor Question as Relating to Women," delivered by Mrs. Sallie Joy White, of Boston, Mass. Mrs. White said, "No education is complete without the education of hands and head. It was the duties of all mothers to make their daughters self-reliant, to not send them out into the world to be ladies, but gentlewomen." After the address came a discussion, "Women on the School Board," which was lead by Mrs. Susan E. Balch, of Lyndonville. Some very practical points were brought out, one of the members said "women were well fitted to serve, owing to the maternal love in their hearts, it enables them to understand the childrens needs." The social event of the Convention was the reception given by the Woman's Club, of Morrisville, at the spacious home of Mrs. Laura A. Gleed. The report of "The New England Conference," held in Boston, in April, 1901, was given by Mrs J. B. Needham, of Rutland. Five hundred women were the guests of the Massachusetts State Federation. Especial mention was made of the hospitality extended by the "Daughters of Vermont" to the Vermont delegation. A very delightful paper entitled "Bird Loving," written by Miss Lucy Dennison Dunbar, a former Vermont girl, was read by Miss Jennie A. Valentine, of Bennington, which was followed by a discussion on federation work, opened by Miss Helen Williston Smith, of White River Junction. Miss Helen Winslow, of Boston, said the "Daughter's of Vermont" prized their membership in the Vermont Federation. Mrs. Sallie Joy White said, "It is more blessed to give than receive," and the question was, what could we give to our Vermont Federation. The paper on "Prison Reform," written by Mrs. Winnifred Harper Cooley, and read by Mrs. C. H. Slocum, of Morrisville, showed very careful research upon the subject.

Since the refusal of the General Federation, to admit colored women's clubs, there has been much discussion on the subject among the club women of the several states. At this meeting, the discussion was opened by Mrs. Theodore A. Davis, of Rutlaud, who advanced the idea that this matter should be left to the decision of the several State federations. After some further discussion it was voted that no decided action be taken in the matter at this time.

Resolutions were adopted on the death of Miss Mina H. Morgan, of Bennington, and Miss Helen Fletcher, of Brattleboro, expressing sorrow in the loss of two members, who have ever been active workers in the interest of the federation. The hospitality of "The Woman's Club of Morrisville," and of all those who had assisted in the delightful entertainment of the delegates, was recognized by proper resolutions.

The chairman of the nominating committee, Mrs J. B. Needham, presented the following names as officers for the ensuing year and they were unanimously elected: President, Miss Helen Williston Smith, White River Junction, Vt.; Vice-President, Miss Jennie A. Valentine, Bennington, Vt.; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Gertrude S. Davis, Rutland, Vt.; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. N. J. Whitehill, White River Junction, Vt.; Treasurer, Mrs. Anna D. Pearl, Lyndonville, Vt.; Miss Mary E. Stone, Auditor, St. Johnsbury, Vt. Mrs. J. B. Needham was appointed General Federation Secretary.

The election of delegates to the biennial in Los Angeles, California, in May, 1902, resulted in the following women being elected: Delegates—Miss Helen Williston Smith, of White River Junction; Mrs. C. M. Stone, St. Johnsbury; Mrs. O. C. Ashton, Rutland; Mrs. S. E. Pringree, Hartford; Mrs. J. B. Needham, Rutland. Alternates—Mrs. S. O. Miner, Brattleboro; Miss Mary E. Stone, St. Johnsbury; Mrs Laura A. Gleed, Morrisville; Mrs. Susan E. Balch, Lyndonville; Mrs. E. B. Whitaker, Barre.

The closing feature of the Convention

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was a lecture by Miss Helen Winslow, of Boston, Mass., who took for her subject, "What the Club should mean." Miss Winslow's address was very enthusiastically received, and among many interesting things she said: "The club supplies to women college educations. The club women of to day are not sought after for their social positions, their money, or clothes, but for their ideals. What one is, not what one has, is the ideal of the twentieth century club woman."

Photo by Pellows, White River Jct., Vt.
MRS. S. J. WHITEHILL, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

List of Clubs belonging to the Vermont Federation of Women's Clubs.

Barre Clover Club.—President, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Averill; Secretary, Mrs. Emma Parker.

Over the Tea Cups Club, Barre.—President, Mrs. Laura Morse; Secretary, Mrs. Lenora Cutter.

Philomathian Club, Barre.—President, Mrs. Sue E. Jackson; Secretary, Mrs. Louise Lozell.

Bennington Fortnightly Club.—President, Mrs. C. R. Seymour; Secretary, Miss E. S. Abbott.

Boston, Mass., Daughters of Vermont.—President, Mrs. Sallie Joy White; Secretary, Miss Mabel E. Houghton.

Brattleboro Woman's Club.—President, Miss Susan E. Clark.

Chester Review Club.—President, Mrs. Hattie B. Richardson; Secretary, Miss Julia M. Richardson.

Enosburgh Falls Ladies' Village Improvement Society.—President, Mrs. J. M. Jeffords; Secretary, Mrs. E. F. Greenwood.

Island Pond Ladies' Literary Club.—President, Mrs. J. W. Thurston; Secretary, Miss Clara C. Howes.

Johnson Oread Literary Club.—President, Miss Mattie Baker; Secretary, Mrs. Anna Jones.

Lyndonville Lyndon Woman's Club.—President, Mrs Cornelia C. Trull; Secretary, Mrs. Susan E. Balch.

Shakespeare Club, Lyndonville.—President, Mrs. H. E. Folsom; Secretary, Miss Emerson.

Middlebury, The Century Club.—President, Miss Susan E. Archibald; Secretary, Mrs. C M. Fond.

Morrisville Woman's Club.—President, Mrs. A. M. Burke; Secretary, Mrs. Laura F. Gleed.

Royalton Woman's Club.—President, Mrs. D. C. Stearns; Secretary, Miss Lucia D. Skinner.

Photo by Clark, Barre.
MRS. E. B. WHITAKER, PAST PRESIDENT.

Rutland Twentieth Century Club.—President, Mrs. W. B. Clauson; Secretary, Miss Lena A. Curtis.

The Progressives.—President, Mrs. J. B. Needham; Secretary, Miss Mary S. Mead.

Unity Club.—President, Mrs. Dora Smith; Secretary, Miss Florence Wood.

Shelburne Woman's Club of Trinity Church.—President, Mrs. W. A. Weed; Secretary, Mrs. I. H. Deyett.

St. Johnsbury Woman's Club.—President, Mrs. Florence S. Stafford; Secretary, Mrs. Laura P. Tyler.

Waterbury Philomathean Club.—President, Mrs. Belle G. Randall; Secretary, Mrs. Emily E. Clark.

White River Junction Woman's Literary Club.—President, Miss Helen W. Smith; Secretary, Mrs. Jennie S. Wheeler.

Fortnightly Club, Middletown Springs.
Hypatia Club, Waterbury.
Athena Club, Barre.

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A PAGE OF PETS.

FROM BLANCHARD'S STUDIO, MONTPELIER.

COLLIE b., "IVY."
Owned by Master Vanderbilt Webb, Shelburne.

PETS IN THE BURNHAM STUDIO, BURLINGTON.

"BROOKS."
Owned by Mr. J. A. Arthur, Burlington, Vt.

Photo. by Blanchard.
BOSTON TERRIER.

FEEDING A TAME DEER.

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A COLONIAL DAME.

BY J. E. RANKIN,
(President of Howard University, Washington, D. C.)

THE Society of Colonial Dames is a modern one. But the character is as ancient as the settlers of the New World. Captain Samuel Robinson, the pioneer settler of Bennington, Vt., was favored of God in having such a woman as his wife, and the mother of his ten children. Her maiden name was Marcy Leonard. Himself, a strong-minded, energetic man, pronounced in his religious opinions, determined in his maintenance of his rights of manhood and citizenship, in Mrs. Robinson, he had a helpmate, exactly fitted to his necessities and those of his young family. When he set sail from New York for Falmouth, England, on December 25th, 1766, to represent the rights of the New Hampshire grantees of Bennington and the neighboring towns, at the Court of George III, he little thought that his associate in that errand, Hon. Wm. S. Johnson, would on the second of the following November write a letter of condolence to his widow, on the occasion of his death.

At this time, the nine children—one had died at eleven years of age—were Leonard, 31 years old; Samuel, 29 years old; Moses, 26 years old; Silas, 21 years old; Marcy, 19 years old; Sarah, 16 years old; David, 13 years old; Jonathan, 11 years old; and Anna, 8 years old; six sons and three daughters.

Of these sons, Moses, the third, became Governor of Vermont, and nearly all of them served the public in some civil or military capacity. This family of Mrs. Marcy Leonard Robinson constituted a Christian Colony of which the heroine mother stood at the head. If the Church needed a prayer-meeting, she opened her doors on week day, and on Sunday noons, and the prayer-meeting was held in her house. These her children were brought up in a Christian atmosphere; an atmosphere of patriotism, an atmosphere of enterprise and industry. The soil has been enriched by their sweat and their blood. The Battle of Bennington was largely fought on the side of the Colonies by Bennington-bred leaders and yeomen; Bennington-bred mothers, daughters, matrons and dames. The church on the hill, the church in the families, the church in public affairs had been preparing for that deed of heroism right on those heights. There are, at this very day, two centuries and one-quarter after this battle, at least one dozen families, still living in Bennington, some of which, and in some cases, several members of which, participated in this battle. These were soldiers indigenous to the soil. Take them alphabetically: The Deweys, the Fays, the Hammonds, the Hubbells, the Morgans, the Robinsons, the Rudds, the Saffords, the Walbridges. These, and such as these, came from homes where Colonial Dames presided; where they nursed and trained up children in the fear of God and in the fear of nothing else. These children were accustomed to the perils of the wilderness. This Mrs. Robinson would set off on horseback for Albany, to secure groceries and other necessaries for her thronging household, and when she saw they were beset by wolves, she fought them with living firebrands from her own hearthstone.

Take Governor Moses Robinson. He was 26 years old when his father died in London. Among the valuable relics in possession of Geo. W. Robinson, Esq., and his noble mother, is a copy of Calvin's Institutes, bearing in his own large and fearless chirography, his own name, Moses Robinson. What kind of a man was he? He was a man after his mother's own heart: for nineteen successive years, town clerk; colonel of militia, at the head of his regiment at Mount Independence; member of the Council of Safety, at the Battle of Bennington; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for ten successive years after the organization of that Court, when he was elected Governor by the Legislature. If we turn to his religious life, it was just as

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useful, active and pronounced; converted at 24, in the hayfield, hastening hatless across the hayfield to convey the good tidings of great joy to his pastor, Rev. Mr. Dewey; always proverbial for the readiness and fervor of his prayers, always trying to persuade others to the new life, upon which he had enthusiastically entered. His favorite motto was: "As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord." In the absence of the pastor, with his stentorian and impressive voice, he lined out the psalms and hymns. From 1787 to 1813, he acted as one of the deacons of the church.

The crown of parents is their children. As we walk the heights of Bennington Centre, and read the names recorded on the many ancient tablets in the Lord's Acre there, as we recall the heroic names and heroic deeds that will always seem to focus there, the Colonial Dames can never be forgotten. And eminent among them must always be that heroic woman, Mrs. Marcy Robinson, who showed herself so adequate to the duties of a Christian mother; to whom it was given of God to educate a household, whose descendants, will to the end of time, rise up and call her blessed. We will remember them. The living, the dead, who have devoted themselves to the work of perpetuating the Society of Colonial Dames, have entered into sympathy with them, and deserve to be classified with them in honor. I cannot forget here the names of Misses Anna Park and Mina Morgan, such true yoke fellows, both Bennington ladies, though one has finished her work and rests from her labors; and both worthy to be remembered with the heroic souls of the past. No more battles with the British, but other battles. These social ones, civil ones; battles of the weak with the strong; battles where woman's prayers are needed as in that olden time, when General John Stark said: "There are the redcoats. Before night they are ours, or this night Molly Stark sleeps a widow." Twenty-eight years after Capt. Samuel Robinson's death, his wife lived in the widow's sacred state, filling up that which was behind in the work of her noble husband, whose dust sleeps in a London churchyard, but whose works follow him and her, and will do so forever.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812.

BY MRS. WILLIAM GERRY SLADE, NATIONAL PRESIDENT.

THE various periods which mark as milestones the evolution of the United States of to-day, are fitly kept in remembrance by the organizations formed of lineal descendants of the heroes who served during the epochs in question. Colonial and Revolutionary societies have been described in previous numbers of THE VERMONTER. And now the War of 1812—the second war with Great Britain—is taking its place as the one which emphasized the fact of American Independence, and is represented by a society called "National Society of United States Daughters of 1812." This society became nationally incorporated by Act of Congress, the late President signing that law on February 25th, 1901. This makes it the second society of women in the world to receive a national charter, the Daughters of the American Revolution being the first.

The method of organization of this society is as far as possible modeled by the United States Government. Each State is organized under an appointment made by the National Society—as are our territories—and is expected to take up some distinctive work pertaining to that State, while all together work for the National work. Each State adopts the constitution, insignia and colors of the National Society, and accepts the National seal on National documents. But it has its own State seal, and adopts its own by-laws, and regulates its own election, work and meetings. The organizing officer is appointed from the National Society for four years, giving her

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full time to establish her State as the banner State. After that the president is elected in that State. The officers of each State society form the senate chamber or Associate Council of the National Society, while the State presidents form the Supreme Court or Executive Board. The members make the House of Representatives or National Society. Each State admits its own members and elects its own officers.

Vermont has always taken a high stand in the patriotism of this country, and during the War of 1812 only Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia furnished more recruits to the regular army than this young commonwealth which was "half a wilderness." It has become the eleventh organized State in this National Society with the appointment of Mrs. Clarence F. R. Jenne, as President, June 27, 1901. The officers elected are: Mrs. J. G. Ullery, 1st Vice-President; Mrs. H. E. Bond, 2nd Vice-President; Mrs. George B. White, Secretary; Mrs. F. C. Field, Treasurer; Mrs. J. Gilbert Stafford, Historian; Miss D. M. Sherman all of Brattleboro, Vt., Registrar; Mrs. G. M. Lore, Newfane, Auditor.

Their object will be to mark historic places and preserve historic documents and dates; to bind together in fraternal interests these women whose lineal ancesters took part in the army or navy or civil service of the United States during the struggles which followed the close of the War of the American Revolution, the causes which led up to the several wars and the service of the war itself—covering a period of thirty-two years, from 1783 to 1815, inclusive.

Our insignia represents the Anchor of Faith and the Star of Hope, our motto "Liberty and Fraternity," our National Seal, "Liberty enlightening the World."

VERMONT'S FAIR WOMEN

Photo by Chandler.

MRS. FRANCES (DENTON) WOOD,
FORMERLY OF ST. ALBANS.

Photo by Miss Folts.

MISS WINONA BRIGHAM,
OF BURLINGTON

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A VERMONT BARD.

BY MARY SOLLACE SAXE.

"Singing through the forests,
Rattling over ridges,
Shooting under arches,
Rumbling over bridges,
Whizzing through the mountains,
Buzzing o'er the vale—
Bless me! This is pleasant—
Riding on the rail."

Some sixty odd years ago the "Rhyme of the Rail," in ten stanzas, was printed in the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, then published in New York city, and the signature attached to these verses was simply three initials, "J. G. S." The rythm of the lines, bringing to mind so clearly the motion of a railway train in those early days of steam, caught the public ear, and this ballad was copied and re-copied in the newspapers of this country, and then crossing the Atlantic, it appeared in *London Punch*, which gave it a start in the old world, where it remains popular to this day. Next in favor came "The Briefless Barrister," each line of which scintilates with wit and pun:

"Unfortunate man that I am,
I've n'er had a client but grief,
The case is I've no case at all—
And in brief—I've n'er had a brief.

Oh, how can a modest young man,
E'er hope for the smallest progression,—
The profession's already so full
Of lawyers so full of profession"

It was a few months after the appearance of these merry lines that there adventured into Gotham a six-foot Vermonter, who, in divers stage-coaches and trains, had found his way from the north-west corner of Vermont. He brought with him a satirical poem entitled "Progress." It was not strange that the very first publisher he called upon was ready to bring it out, and not long after this appeared, the name of John G. Saxe was heard everywhere; school boys conned his verses in their reading books, while "Pyrimus and Thisbe," "The Old Chapel Bell," "The Proud Miss MacBride," were added to the repetoire of the elocutionist.

John Godfrey Saxe was born on June the 2d, 1816, in the town of Highgate, Vermont. His grandfather, Johann Saxe, leaving Langensalzer, Saxony, in his early manhood; settled at Rhinebeck, on the Hudson river; then, in 1787, having married Catherine Weaver, also of German birth, he moved with his young family to northern Vermont and built a grist-mill on Rock river. This locality is still known as "Saxe's Mills," and so designated on early maps of Franklin county. The old mill-wheel has ceased to drip and clatter, and now serves as a door-step to the house where Peter Saxe, the father of John Godfrey Saxe, lived and died. He had married in 1813 Elizabeth Jewett, of Weybridge, Vermont, and had brought his bride to Highgate in the first covered carriage that had ever appeared in that vicinity. They had four sons, all of whom lived to middle age, all of whom were over six feet tall. Charles, the eldest, was first a merchant in St. Albans, afterward a lumber dealer in Troy, N. Y. John, the lawyer and poet. Peter, a lumberman in San Francisco. James, who was a lawyer and afterward a dry-goods merchant at St. Albans, Vermont.

John's boyhood was spent in Highgate. He roamed in the woods or lay beside the mill-stream. He was a lover of the classics and of Scott's novels, and attended the district school. He cut in his early youth many cameos and monogram seals so much used in those days, he had a naturally artistic touch, and several of these treasures owned in the family show an exquisite workmanship.

At the age of seventeen, this son was sent to the St. Albans grammar school, and here prepared for college. Many of his verses refer to his boyhood. "Little Jerry, the Miller," a hero of one of his

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Albert G. Pease.

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well known ballads, was an employe in his father's mill for many years. Potter, a magician who charmed the people of New England in a past decade, is thus recalled—

"Once when a lad, it was my hap
To gain my mother's kind permission
To go and see a foreign chap
Who call himself "The Great Magician;"
I recollect the nervous man
Within whose hat the great deceiver
Broke eggs as in a frying-pan,
And took them smoking, from the beaver!
I recollect the lady's shawl
Which the magician rent asunder,
And then restored; but, best of all,—
I recollect the ribbon wonder—" etc., etc.

The young poet took his A. B. at Middlebury college in 1839, and an A. M. in 1843. In 1866 his Alma Mater conferred an LL. D. upon him. Among his classmates at college were the Hon. E. J. Phelps; Hudson, the Shakespeare scholar; Hon. George P. Marsh, and Judge Melvin Gray of St. Louis, Mo. The latter is the oldest member of that class now living, and he is in his eighty-seventh year. Thomas B. Thorpe of New Orleans, an author in his day of many excellent Western stories, was also a college chum, and to him Saxe addressed several rhyming epistles full of college reminiscence:

"Ah! those were memorable times
And worth embalming in my rhymes,
When at the summons of chapel bell
We left our sport,
For lessons most uncommon short—
Or shorter commons."

After alluding to Thorpe's talent for painting, whereby—

"People very thin and flat,
Like alderman grow round and fat
On canvas backs."

He says—

"Ah—we were jolly youngsters then,
But now we'er sober sided men
Half through life's journey;
And you've turned author too, I hear
While I, You'll think it rather queer,
Have turned attorney."

In later years Saxe was made a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity at Harvard college, and the words of some Post Prandial verses which he recited at one of their banquets, in Boston, July 21st, 1853, having been set to music, adorn the song-book of that society, and are sung on all festive occasions:

"Success to Psi Upsilon!—Beautiful name!—
To the eye and the ear it is pleasant the same:
Many thanks to old Cadmus who made us his debtors;
By inventing, one day, those capital letters
Which still from the heart, we shall know how to speak
When we've fairly forgotton the rest of our Greek—
Remember 'tis blessed to give and forgive;
Live chiefly to love, and love while you live;
And dying when life's little journey is done,
May your last fondest sigh, be Psi Upsilon."

In September, 1841, the young poet was married to Miss Sophie Sollace, a daughter of Judge Calvin Sollace of Bridport, Vermont, and settled down to practice law, first in St. Albans and afterward in Burlington, Vermont. In the latter place he became editor of the *Burlington Sentinel*.

An old scrap book once his property, has been preserved by his grand-son, and contains many clippings from that newspaper, bits of campaign song, epigrams and jests, which flowed from his pen, for he was an enthusiastic Democrat all of his days; these were signed all sorts of fantastic names, "Our Jeems," "A Longfellow," and "Sx," being favorites. To quote from one or two of these fast fading paragraphs gives one an accurate idea of his political fervor at that time. "The Whig's Lament" begins thus:—

"Oh dear! Oh dear! The times, the times—
When will the story end.
In spite of Tip and Tyler Too
The times refuse to mend.
We ask for change of government—
Alas! the cry was rash—
For though we've got a change in men—
We've got no *change* in cash.

In old Vermont-mont-mont
We're in a dreadful *state*,
Instead of fifty cents for wool
We can't get thirty-eight.
They promised if we'ed vote for Tip
That wool would surely rise;
But all they've done with wool has been
To pull it o'er our eyes."

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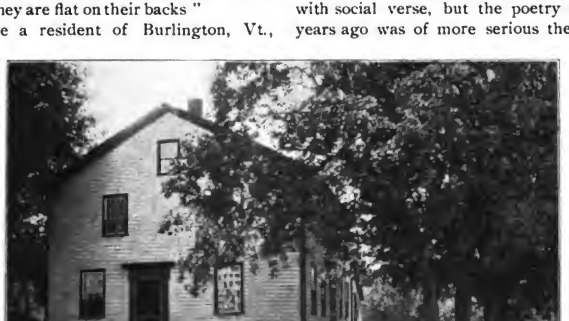
He also contributed to the *Green Mountain Argus*, a column each week, which he entitled "Wellerisms"—"Don't rob yourself as the farmer said to the lawyer when he called him harsh names." "Terrible pressure in the money market, as the mouse murmured, when the keg of specie rolled over him." etc., etc. For the *Vermont Republican* he supplied a column of "Scratches." "A Connecticut paper says Whigs are looking up in that State. We don't doubt it, people generally do look up when they are flat on their backs."

While a resident of Burlington, Vt., Saxe was twice nominated for Governor of his State, an altogether complimentary affair as the Democratic party has never yet elected an executive in Vermont. Realizing the humor of the situation, Mr. Saxe in his letter of acceptance playfully wrote that he would express his political views very fully in his inaugural address. In 1851, he served as State's attorney of Chittenden county. Many of his verses deal with the law, and in a volume recently published—"The Lawyer's Alcove"—edited by Miss Ina R. Warren, with a witty introduction by Chauncey M. Depew, some of his best work appears.

The year 1860, found Mr. and Mrs. John G. Saxe and their family of two sons and three daughters, living in Albany, New York. The poet was then at the height of his popularity. His poems had reached many editions, he was in great demand as a public reader and no lecture course was considered satisfactory unless Saxe's name was billed. He drew equally well with Beecher, Phillips, Curtis, and others.

To day our magazines and papers teem with social verse, but the poetry of fifty years ago was of more serious theme, so that the sparkle of his verses came as a refreshing draught.

In the National magazine of May, 1853, Bryant wrote the following criticism on the Proud Miss MacBride: "This delightful poem shows an uncommon facility of versification, you will not find a single nonsensical or slovenly line in his book—no slip-shod English and no rough edges or loose ends. His heroic couplets we are inclined to think are the best of their kind that we have yet produced in America, and quite lately with other of Saxe's measures, they have had much currency given them by the English and Scotch papers."



SAXE HOMESTEAD, SAXE'S MILLS, HIGHGATE, VT.

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Summer after summer the poet was seen at Saratoga Springs, where his once popular "Songs of Saratoga" are still quoted. An old habitué of that resort describes a summer evening on the piazza of "Congress Hall" in this manner: "There was Saxe, six feet tall, attired from head to foot in white duck, the center of an admiring group, for he was without doubt the most brilliant talker of his day, his fine head, with its brown flowing locks and deep set blue eye, towered above his companions. Presently his flow of conversation ceases, as he pauses to listen to a voice singing in the hotel parlors, and the words are wafted out:—

"I know a girl with teeth of pearl
And shoulders white as snow,
She lives—Ah well! I must not tell
Wouldn't you like to know?
Oh—Wouldn't you like to know?"

She is singing one of Saxe's love ballads, and someone laughingly suggests, that the poet may as well tell them all about the maiden in the song, as they certainly would like to know all about her. With ready wit the bard replies, "Then why not ask the singer—you see she is *taking notes* on the subject."

As a family man the poet was an entire success, never weary of amusing his family with verse and story. To his three daughters he dedicated his volume of "Fables and Legends of many countries," and to his wife one edition of his poems, in the following words: "To my best friend (A diamond edition of a woman) I inscribe this Diamond edition of the verses of her husband J. G. S."

In 1867, Mr. and Mrs. Saxe visited the Paris exposition, travelling on the continent for several months, and before returning they were presented in London to King Edward VII., then the young Prince of Wales, who complimented Mr. Saxe on his ballad, "The Stiff Cold Water Man," which had just then appeared in *Punch*. This trip was productive of much amusing verse from Saxe's pen, "The Jardin Mabille," and "The Cockney," being perhaps the best remembered now.

Shortly after his return home, the bard decided to buy a residence in Brooklyn, New York, and thither he moved in 1871 with his wife and daughters. His two sons, Mr. J. T. and Mr. Charles G. Saxe, were graduated from college and established in lumber business in Troy, N. Y. Here the poet was surrounded by congenial friends, and became a well-known figure in New York city. Wolfe, in his charming literary history of that city, says: "Below 15th Street in Irving Place stands a mansion which was the early home of the Lotos Club, the spacious old rooms at first furnished with camp stools and empty boxes, deserve more than the passing notice we may accord them, for they have witnessed brilliant assemblages when Saxe, Yates, Froud, Hay, Kingsley, and Bret Harte were entertained there." Another writer muses thus: "For those who can discern it there is a greater New York full of glorious memories, and of thoughtful suggestion which dwarfs the material vastness of the present great metropolis. Above the clamor of its streets can we not hear the foot-fall of the men whose memory we will not let die. Not many years ago Saxe, a man who amused the leisure of many of us, who relieved our weariness, who refreshed our sympathies, walked among us, etc., etc."

He was always at his best when mingling the sad and the sunny, the funny and the fine, as in his picture of a widow at an evening party:—

"Her shawl was as sable as night,
And her gloves were as dark as her shawl,
And her jewels—that flashed in the light—
Were black as a funeral pall;
Her robe had the hue of the rest
(How nicely it fitted her shape)!
And the grief that was heaving her breast
Boiled over in billows of crape."

In the spring of '74, Mr. Saxe, while on a tour in the South, was in a bad railway accident, and his spine was injured,—though when some wag asked how he liked riding on a rail now, he replied with all his old-time vigor—"that he liked it much

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better than riding off the rail."—he never fully recovered his health, although he continued to write until 1881, but when death entered his household and took from him wife, daughters and his eldest son, he shut himself from all friends, and mourned alone, dying in 1887. He was laid to rest in beautiful Greenwood cemetery, among the graves of the loved ones, whose rapid deaths induced the melancholy of his last years.

Albany honored his memory, by having a bas-relief of his head carved on the newel post of the grand stair-way, in the beautiful State capitol building. In New York city his name has been suggested for the new Temple of Fame. But in spite of his change of residence he was a true Vermonter all his days, returning again and again to St. Albans, to Burlington and to his college halls, proud of being a "Green Mountain boy."

Once in writing of Vermont's four great staples, which he said were men, women, maple sugar and horses, he says:—

"The first are strong the last are fleet—
The second and third remarkably sweet,
And all are uncommonly hard to beat."

A graduate of Middlebury college in describing his commencement exercises to a friend, wrote as follows: "On the platform, among other distinguished Alumni, was John G. Saxe. He happened to have an end seat, so that his profile alone was presented to the audience, and when one of the speakers of the day referred to the poet's presence, in rather too many extravagant compliments, Saxe convulsed the assembly by winking at them with his left eye, while he kept a serious face toward the speaker and bowed his acknowledgments at the proper time."

It was while in Highgate that he wrote his poem commencing:—

"God bless the man who first invented sleep!'
So Sancho Panza says, and so say I;
And bless him also, that he did'nt keep
His great discovery to himself; nor try
To make it—as the lucky fellow might—
A close monopoly by patent right!"

He found the early morning breakfast hour a little trying, although in every other particular country life suited him, as he was most unconventional in his tastes.

Personally, the writer of this sketch has not any very remarkable recollections of her uncle to record. She remembers as a very little girl that a funny uncle made his appearance now and then, and always warned her to be careful and not fall through the cracks in the side-walk, and assured her that she was sure to go to heaven if she followed her nose! And later on she recalls one brief visit to his sick room, when he wrote in her autograph album, and asked a few questions about the family, and then sent her away.

"The Story of Life," which was one of the last things that he wrote, although not in his old merry strain, was after all quite worthy of his muse and will perhaps live as long as any thing from his pen.

"Say what is life? 'Tis to be born;
A helpless babe, to greet the light
With a sharp wail, as if the morn
Foretold a cloudy noon and night;
To weep to sleep, and weep again,
With sunny smiles between; and then?

And then apace the infant grows
To be a laughing, puling boy,
Happy despite his little woes,
Were he but conscious of his joy;
To be in short, from two to ten,
A merry, moody child; and then?

And then in coat and trousers clad,
To learn to say the decalogue,
And break it; an unthinking lad,
With mirth and mischief of all agog;
A truant oft by field and fen
To capture butterflies; and then?

And then at last to be a man;
To fall in love, to woo and wed;
With seething brain to scheme and plan
To gather gold, or toil for bread,
To sue for fame, with tongue or pen;
And gain or lose the prize; and then?

And then in gray and wrinkled eld
To mourn the speed of life's decline;
To praise the scenes his youth beheld,
And dwell in memory of Lang-Syne;
To dream awhile with darkened ken,
Then drop into his grave; and then?

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VERMONTERS ABROAD

[The department—Vermonters Abroad—has been a prominent feature of THE VERMONTER during the past five years. It will continue to be devoted exclusively to the sons and daughters of the Green Mountain State residing in other states, whose co-operation is solicited in the work of obtaining material for publication concerning societies of Vermonters and personal items. THE VERMONTER solicits reports of the annual meetings and banquets held by Vermonters and requests the secretary or president of each society to furnish a report for publication.

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CHARLES H. DARLING.

THE accession of Hon. Charles H. Darling of Bennington to the office of Assistant Secretary of the Navy is a deserved recognition of a representative citizen of the Green Mountain State who possesses the requisite mentality, legal acumen and executive ability for this important office. Judge Darling thereby joins the great army of Vermonters abroad who have honored and continue to honor Vermont in life outside her borders.

Judge Darling is descended from old English stock, his ancestors having emigrated from the mother country and located near Mendon, Mass., in 1662. They were active in the war for Independence, and several served in the Continental army. The first one of the family to leave Massachusetts, removed to Woodstock, in 1786, where the subject of this sketch was born May 9, 1859, being the second oldest of five children born to Jason L., and Ellen L. Paul, and of which all are yet living. He fitted for college at Woodstock Academy, and Montpelier Seminary, graduating from the latter in 1880. In the autumn he entered Tufts College for the full classical course, graduating in 1884, and received the degree of A. B. He began the study of law with Norman Paul, of Woodstock.

In the autumn of 1886 he removed to Bennington, became a member of the Bennington County Bar, and began the practice of law. After ten years' practice a partnership with O. M. Barber, the present State Auditor, was formed, which continues, and Barber and Darling is one of the leading law firms in Vermont.

In 1887 Governor Ormsbee appointed Mr. Darling municipal judge, which has been renewed by every succeeding governor. His decisions have uniformly been sustained by the higher courts. He has, also, been honored by his townspeople in many ways. He was president of the village in '95, represented the town in the General Assembly in '96, '97 serving as one of the Committee on the Judiciary, and chairman of the Committee on Education. He was for several years on the Committee on Membership in the Vermont Bar and President of the Vermont Bar Association in 1900. He has been frequently selected as Special Master in Chancery for the trial of important cases. He has been an active Republican, has frequently been the representative from

HON. CHARLES H. DARLING.

Bennington, to county and State conventions—usually chairman of the delegation. He has made many speeches in different campaigns, and as an after-dinner speaker has taken high rank, his native wit and ready repartee make him welcome at any political or festive gathering. Judge Darling is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, serving three years as Master of Mt. Anthony Lodge.

Judge Darling married in 1888, Miss Agnes Christmas, eldest daughter of Hon. L. P. Norton of Bennington.

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A PAGE OF PETS.

Photo by Chandler, St. Albans.
COLLIE OWNED BY T. M. DEAL, ST. ALBANS.

Photo by C. A. Burnham, Burlington.
A STUDIO FAVORITE.

Photo by Fellows, White River Junction.
"REX"

COLLIE OWNED BY L. HART CROSS, MONTPELIER.

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EDITOR'S STUDY

THE VERMONTER for 1902 offers many notable features. Our contributors for next year include Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr, Hon. John Barrett, who writes on Siam; Hon. C. A. Prouty, who contributes a chapter on the Vermont Bar; State Superintendent Walter E. Ranger, whose subject is Education in Vermont; President Allan D. Brown of Norwich University, whose theme is Religion in Vermont; Prof. J. E. Goodrich of the University of Vermont who writes on the History of Literature in the State; Hon. G. G. Benedict who contributes a chapter on the Military History of the State; Dr. Charles S. Caverly of Rutland, who treats of Medicine and Surgery; Ex-Gov. C. S. Page, who gives the History of State Finances and Banking in Vermont; Ex-Governor E. C. Smith, who writes on the subject of Transportation; Hon. W. W. Grout, who treats of the Agricultaral Resources of Vermont; Mr. Walter B. Gates, who contributes an article on Vermont in the Census of 1900.

What Advantages Vermont Offers Young Men will be discussed in several articles by representative Vermonters.

An unpublished story on Farm Life in Vermont by the late Rowland E. Robinson will appear in an early number of THE VERMONTER.

An interesting series of articles will be The Social Clubs of Vermont and the Clubs of Women in the State.

The St. Albans Raid, from the standpoint of the Confederate Government, by Col. Bennett H. Young, will be a notable article.

The Birthplace of President Chester A. Arthur and the Battlefield Memorials to Vermont Soldiers are the subjects of two other illustrated articles.

President J. E. Rankin will write on Howard University; Congressman George Edmund Foss, on Our New Navy; Mr. Larkin G. Mead, the famous sculptor, will contribute his autobiography, and Ex-Governor Frederick Holbrook will write on the First State Fair. The following entertaining articles by well known Vermonters are also promised for the future: Vermonters in Congress, by Miss Bessie A. Safford; A Vermonter in Samoa, by Mrs. E. J. Ormsbee; The State Prison, by Hon. Marsh O. Perkins; Daniel Webster at Stratton, by Hon. James K. Batchelder; The Fairbanks Museum, by Miss W. A. Preston; Cadet Life at Annapolis, by Cadet Harold D. Childs; The Vermont Industrial School, by Hon. Roger W. Hulburd; Vermonters in Washington, by Tracy L. Jeffords, Esq.; Sketch of the Morgan Horse, by Mr. Joseph Battell; Vermonters in the Consular Service, by Hon. John G. Foster, Hon. D. J. Vail, Hon. Wm. W. Henry, Hon. Frank C. Denison, Hon. Frank Dillingham and other Vermonters in the Consular Service; The House of Correction, by Hon. E. C. Tuttle; The Old Stone House, by Rev. C. E. Ordway; Vermont's Part in the Republican National Convention of 1860, by Col. E. B. Sawyer; Rural Free Delivery, by Hon. H. H. Powers; also sketches of societies of Sons of Vermont.

The regular features Vermont's Fair Women, Vermont Men of To-day and the Educational Department will be continued in 1902.

BOOK REVIEW.

THE VERMONTER is indebted to the Lothrop Publishing Company, Boston, for three attractive volumes, "D'ri and I," "When the Land Was Young," and "J. Devlin—Boss," all of which are excellent examples, typographically and artistically, of the work of that well-known publishing house. (The books are sold for $1.50 each)

"D'ri and I," by Irving Bacheller, the author of "Eben Holden," is by no means inferior in strength and charm to that universally popular novel.

It is written in the form of the memoirs of one Colonel Ramon Bell, U. S. A., and is a border tale of the War of 1812. The temperament of the book is entirely satisfactory and its appreciation of the three types represented, French, English and American, is altogether admirable. Mr. Bacheller has achieved another pronounced success in his unique delineation of the character of D'ri. The book's fame as a piece of high fictional excellence is inevitable. "When the Land Was Young," by Lafayette McLaws, is a romance of Buccaneer days, when the English and Spaniards fought for the Florida border. The story is strong and fascinating and its characters are drawn with much historical accuracy. The glories and beauties of the gay court of Versailles are painted with remarkable vividness.

"J. Devlin—Boss," a story of American politics, by Francis Churchill Williams, shows splendid development and rare perception in the depiction of the character of the "boss," a modern cavalier, as the hero of a love story, the defender of women, untarnished in private life but determined and arbitrary in his dealings as a leader of men. The book is of absorbing interest from start to finish and its flavor is lasting in the memory. L. B.

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If you are an occasional reader of THE VERMONTER, and wish to become a regular one you are requested to send your name and address, with one dollar, to the publisher, and your subscription will be entered to begin now and continue to March, 1903. A one dollar bill may be sent by mail at the risk of the publisher. This offer will remain open but a short time as the supply of the January number of THE VERMONTER is limited.

The year 1901 was the most prosperous one in the history of THE VERMONTER since it was established six years ago. The increase in the yearly subscription list during the twelve months of the year exceeded 1,200 names. The average monthly circulation of THE VERMONTER in 1901, was 4,277 copies. The January edition of THE VERMONTER was 5,500, and the February and successive issues of this magazine for 1902 promise to be materially larger than the New Year's edition. THE VERMONTER has a regular list of subscribers in more than 225 out of 250 odd cities and towns in the State.

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1902.

FEBRUARY NUMBER.

THE VERMONTER

A STATE MAGAZINE

Captain Charles E. Clark,
THREE PORTRAITS—The Oregon and other Illustrations.

Cabinet Ministers from Vermont,
(SIX PORTRAITS.)

Gen. John G. McCullough,
SKETCH AND PORTRAIT.

Vermonter's Abroad,
NATIVES OF VERMONT IN OTHER STATES—By Walter B. Gates.

Childhood Days,
POEM—By John H. Flagg.

Educational Article,
BY PRINCIPAL C. H. MORRILL.

Vermont's Fair Women.

Vermont Scenery.

CHARLES S. FORBES,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER, ST. ALBANS, VERMONT.

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The United States Separator

STANDS WITHOUT A PEER.

MISSOURI COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

Columbia, Mo., Oct. 30, 1901.

The machine (U. S.) did excellent work, and as a rule, I believe it skimmed a little closer than the others we had in use. The record was invariably .02 of 1 per cent., or lower, sometimes a mere trace of fat in the skimmilk.

C. L. WILLOUGHBY,
Instructor.

ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

Urbana, Ill., June 29, 1901.

Enclosed find records of work done with your 3 cream separators (U. S.) at the Dairy School. These are very creditable records, and we think any cream separator company can feel proud of them. Your machines have not given us the slightest trouble during the semester.

OSCAR ERF,
Prof. Dairy Husbandry.

Record AT THE Pan-American Model Dairy.

DeLaval average skimmilk test,	.0172, buttermilk test,	.121
United States " "	.0138, " "	.109
Gain of U. S. over DeLaval,	.0034	.012

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PROF. SPILLMAN, Director Washington Experiment Station, in *Ranch and Range*, Seattle, Aug. 15, 1901, reports the following tests of skimmilk from the dairymen using the U. S. Separator.

.00 .00 .01 .01 .04

MISS. AGRICULTURAL & MECH. COLLEGE, AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MISS.

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J. S. MOORE,
Acting Professor.

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ESTABLISHED AUGUST, 1895. STANDARD FORM ADOPTED JANUARY 1, 1901.

THE VERMONTER.

An Illustrated State Magazine

DEVOTED TO VERMONT HISTORY, LITERATURE, ART, EDUCATION, ATTRACTIONS, RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES, AND THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF THE GREEN MOUNTAIN STATE AT HOME AND ABROAD.

CHARLES S. FORBES, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER,

$1.00 A YEAR. St. Albans, Vermont. 10 CENTS A COPY.

Entered at St. Albans Post Office as Second Class Matter.

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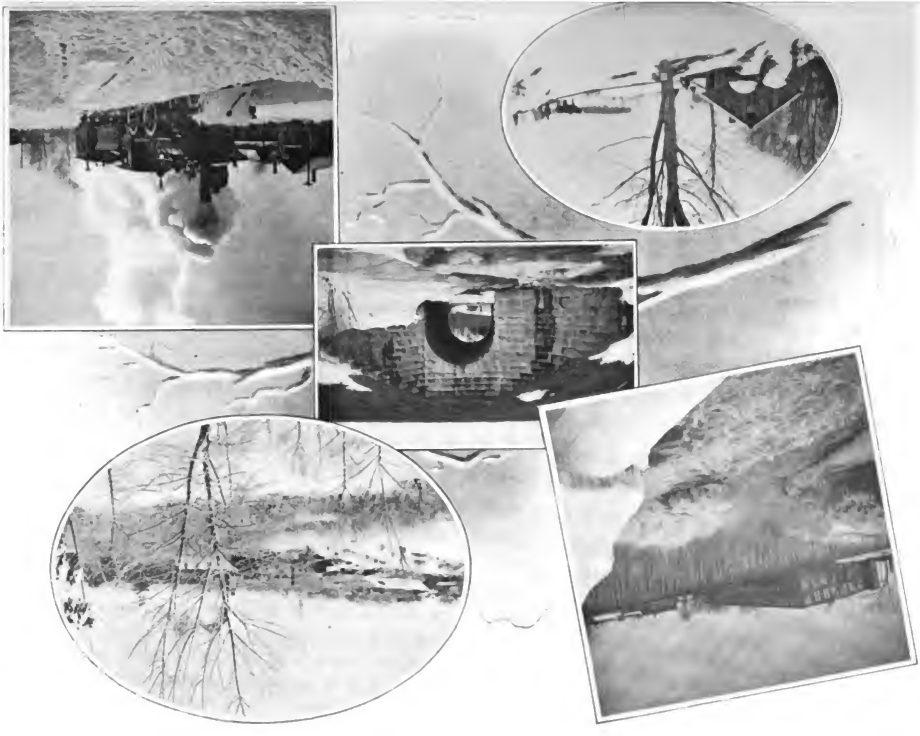

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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. VII. MARCH, 1902. No. 8.

VERMONT'S ADMISSION TO THE UNION.

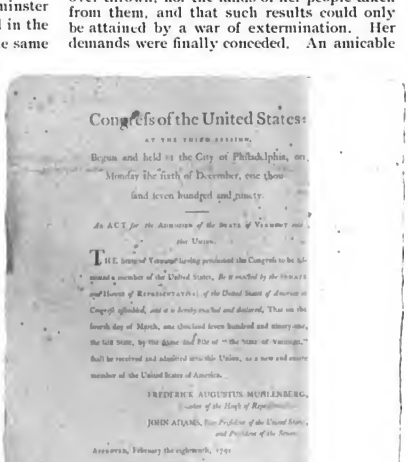
BY C. S. FORBES.

MARCH is a red letter anniversary month for Vermont. Upon its monthly calendar are indellibly recorded three of the most important events in the history of the State. It was on March 3, 1775, that the Westminster Massacre occurred—when the first blood in the American Revolution was shed. On the same day, in 1778, the first election under the Constitution of the Independent State of Vermont was held. On March 12, the same year, the new State Government was organized, at Windsor. The 4th day of March, 1791, witnessed the admission of Vermont as a State into the Federal Union. In view of these facts THE VERMONTER suggests that a day be set apart in the month of March each year for the commemoration in the public schools of these historical events. The anniversary occasion might fittingly be designated "Vermont Day," and the day of its observance made March 4—the date of Vermont's admission into the Union.

The history in detail of the admission of Vermont into the Union has never been published in THE VERMONTER. The present month, therefore, seems a proper time in view of the proximity of the 111th anniversary of Vermont's Statehood to tell the story of the event.

The most interesting and impressive statement of the circumstances connected with the event is contained in the eloquent oration delivered by the late Hon. E. J. Phelps, at the dedication of the Bennington Battle Monument, August 19, 1891. The following is an extract:

"In 1791 Vermont's long controversy reached an end. The justice of her cause gradually made itself felt, both in Congress and in the Legislature of New York. It came to be seen that her right to self-government ought not to be denied, nor her institutions over-thrown, nor the lands of her people taken from them, and that such results could only be attained by a war of extermination. Her demands were finally conceded. An amicable



Congress of the United States:

AT THE THIRD SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the fifth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT for the Admission of the State of Vermont into this Union.

THE being of Vermont having petitioned the Congress to be admitted a member of the United States, Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, and it is hereby enacted and declared, That on the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, the said State, by the name and title of "the State of Vermont," shall be received and admitted into this Union, as a new and entire member of the United States of America.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, February the eighteenth, 1791

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State.

Facsimile of the original Act of Congress admitting Vermont into the Union, on file in the office of the Secretary of State at Montpelier.

adjustment was made with New York, and a hundred years of unbroken friendship between these neighboring States has long obliterated all trace of the old-time bitterness. On the 18th of February, 1791, an act unanimously

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adopted by Congress for the admission of Vermont to the Union was signed by the hand of Washington.

So came Vermont at last, a hundred years ago, into the sisterhood of the States. Latest of existing commonwealths to join it; first accession to the old Thirteen. No remnants of colonial magnificence adorned her approach. No traditions of Old World aristocracy gave distinction to her presence or grace to her society. No potency in national politics attracted the parasites of the hour. The luxuries of wealth were unknown to her. For the elegance of high culture she had found little opportunity. Rustic and shy, but picturesque, shadowed by the memories of a trying experience, unconquerable in spirit, proud of her untarnished history, and halt reluctant to surrender the independence that had cost so much and been cherished so long. But she came to remain."

The Assembly of Vermont called a convention to consider the expediency of joining the Federal Union. The convention met at Bennington, January 6, 1791, and it was finally determined four days later, by vote of 105 yeas to 2 nays, to make application to the Congress of the United States for the admission of Vermont into the Union. The Act and Resolutions of the Convention ratifying the Constitution of the United States follow:

Act and Resolutions of the Convention, transmitted to the General Assembly of Vermont and the President of the United States.

STATE OF VERMONT.

In Convention of the Delegates of the People of the State of Vermont.

Whereas, by an Act of the Commissioners of the State of New York, done at New York, the Seventh day of October, in the fifteenth year of the independence of the United States of America, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, every impediment, as well on the part of the State of New York, as on the part of the State of Vermont, to the admission of the State of Vermont into the Union of the United States of America, is removed:—In full faith and assurance that the same will stand approved and ratified by Congress:—

This Convention, having impartially deliberated upon the constitution of the United States of America, as now established, submitted to us by an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Vermont passed October the twenty-seventh one thousand seven hundred and ninety, Do, in virtue of the power and authority to us given, for that purpose, fully and entirely approve of, assent to, and ratify the said Constitution; And declare that, immediately from, and after, this State shall be admitted by the Congress into the Union, and to a full participation of the benefits of the government now enjoyed by the States in the Union, the same shall be binding on us and the people of the State of Vermont forever.

Done at Bennington, in the county of Bennington, the tenth day of January, in the 15th year of the Independence of the United States of America, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

Hon. Nathianiel Chipman and Lewis R. Morris, Esq. (later a member of Congress) were appointed commissioners to attend Congress, and present the request of the State for such admission. The Commissioners immediately entered upon the duties of their appointment and on February 18, 1791, nine days after General Washington had submitted to Congress Vermont's petition, the approval of an act of that body was made, by which "Vermont shall be received and admitted on March 4, 1791," thus being the first State that was admitted into the Union, after the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

The appointment of Federal officers in Vermont followed.

From the Vermont Gazette of March 21, 1791 the following is taken:—"The President of the United States has appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate the following officers in Vermont:—

Noah Smith, Supervisor of Excise and Import.
Nathaniel Chipman, Judge of the District of Vermont.
Stephen Jacob, District Attorney.
Lewis R. Morris, Marshal of the District.
Stephen Keyes, Collector of the port of Alburgh."

In the table of Federal officers of the State given in the Vermont Legislative Directory the first District Attorney is given as Charles Marsh in 1797, the first Marshal as Dr. John Willard, (of Middlebury), in 1801, and the first District Clerk as Frederick Hill in 1791, the year of the State's admission.

The first United States Senators in Congress were Moses Robinson (first class) and Stephen R. Bradley (second class) in 1791; the first Representatives Nathaniel Niles and Israel Smith in 1791; the first Presidential Electors, in 1792—Vermont casting her vote for Washington and Adams—were Samuel Hitchcock, Lemuel Chipman, Lot Hall and Paul Brigham.

The first State officers after the admission were Thomas Chittenden, Governor; Peter Olcott, Lieut-Governor, Samuel Mattocks, Treasurer, and Roswell Hopkins, Secretary of State.

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THE VERMONT FLAG.

BY G. G. BENEDICT.

THE first Vermont flag of which there is any record was the Stars and Stripes, with the addition of the word "Vermont." This was adopted, by act of Legislature, in 1803.

Is it the fact, then, that Vermont, during the fourteen years of her existence as an In-

FLAG OF VERMONT.

dependent Commonwealth, possessed no distinctive standard of her own? Did the regiment organized in compliance with the resolution adopted by the Continental Congress on the 23d of June, 1775, recommending the employment in the Continental Army of "those called Green Mountain Boys, under such officers as they should choose," fight under no distinctive ensign? The Colonies, previous to the Declaration of American Independence, used the English flag with such added emblems as they chose. But Vermont was never a Colony of England or of any other power. The infant commonwealth asserted its full sovereignty in 1777, and maintained the assertion until its admission to the Union in 1791. The time was one in which the pomp and ceremony of war and of civil state was by no means disregarded. Can it be that during this period there was no Vermont flag?

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By permission Rutland R. R., from "The Heart of the Green Mountains."

UPLAND FARMS IN MILL RIVER VALLEY.– WESTERN SLOPE OF THE GREEN MOUNTAINS

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The answer to this question must be that if there was such a flag, no record or description of it is extant. No act establishing such a flag appears on the early statute books. The records of the time have been searched in vain for any reference to such a flag. It is true that in Volume 39 of the manuscript State Papers preserved at Montpelier, is an entry, among sundry State expenses, of a payment to Levi Hill, June 3d, 1781 of £2, 12s. for "flag service." But this proves nothing. The flag for which the service was rendered by Levi Hill may have been the flag of the United States, or, and more probably, a flag of truce, under which Ethan and Ira Allen had been conducting negotiations with the British authorities in Canada, a few months previous, for the exchange of prisoners of war.

Calls for information in the possession of any one, relating to a Vermont flag previous to 1803, have been repeatedly published in the Vermont newspapers, and to no purpose. In 1895 a reward of ten dollars was offered, in a widely circulated journal, for "an authentic description of the flag of the Vermont Republic or of the flag of the Green Mountain Boys," but the reward was never called for; and up to this time no description, representation or definite reference to a Vermont flag has been found, of earlier date than the Act of October 31, 1803. This was in the words and figures following:

"It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, that from and after the first day of May, A. D., 1804, the Flag of this State be Seventeen Stripes alternate red and white; that the Union be Seventeen Stars white on a blue field, with the word Vermont in capitals above the said Stripes and Stars."

This flag, of seventeen stripes and seventeen stars, was the flag of the United States of that time. Congress, in 1818, changed the flag to one of thirteen stripes and twenty stars, with a provision that a star should be added to the blue field for each added State. But the flag of Vermont appears to have remained one of seventeen stars and seventeen stripes for about twenty years after, till October 20, 1837, when the Legislature repealed the Act of 1803, and the following took its place:

"It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, that from and after the passage of this Act, the flag of this State be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be one large Star, white in a blue field, with the Coat of Arms of the State of Vermont therein."

It is to be noted that while this act recognized the existence of a Vermont Coat of Arms, there had been up to that time no legislation authorizing a State coat of arms. The coat of arms in use consisted of an escutcheon taken from the State Seal, designed by Ira Allen in 1778, bearing the pine tree, sheaves of wheat and cow, to which a stag's head had been added for the crest, in 1821, by Robert Temple, Secretary of the Governor and Council, in a design prepared by him and engraved for the commissions issued by Governor Skinner to the officers of the State militia.*

The State colors carried by the First regiment which Vermont sent to the front in the war of the Rebellion, bore the State coat of arms on a white ground. It was brought back to Vermont, and is preserved in the State House at Montpelier. The State colors subsequently carried from 1861 to 1865, by

"The heroes of the single star,
The doe's head and the pine,"

bore the State coat of arms on blue silk, and the names of the respective regiments, to which were added, as the war went on, the names of the battles in which the regiment or battery had taken an honorable part. And not one of these flags, from first to last, was yielded in action to the enemy.

The war had been in progress for a year and a half when a committee of the Vermont Historical Society, consisting of George W. Benedict, Norman Williams and Charles Reed, called the attention of the Legislature to the fact that there had been as yet no authoritative designation of a State Coat of Arms. In the memorial addressed to the House of Representatives, November 21, 1862, the committee said:

"The investigations of the society lead to the belief that the devices of our Coat of Arms and the State Seal rest wholly upon usage and tradition; and that there is no law, resolution or order extant, establishing the same.

"Some of the devices now in use appear in the first Seal of the State, impressions of which we have as early as May, 1778; since that time the devices have changed with the fancy

*The button worn by Officers of the Infantry regiments of the Militia for several years thereafter, bore the stag's head surrounded by the words—"Vermont Militia."

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of every officer that had occasion to procure a new die to impress an official character upon State documents.

"The object of your memorialists is, not to *change*, but to *fix* and *establish* by law. Their mission is to ask the General Assembly that the emblems now emblazoned upon our State Flag, and under which our sons now go forth to battle, may be as constant and unchanging as the mountains they portray; and that the devices of the Seal, that attest the power and the faith of our State upon official papers, may remain forever, unaltered.

"We ask that precisely the same emblems, reminding of homes among Green Hills, and that are already of historic renown, may gladden the eyes and incite the hearts of Vermonters 'till the last syllable of recorded time.'"

The result of this memorial was the enactment of chapter 131 of the General Statutes of 1862, entitled: "Of the State Arms, Seal and Flag."* This chapter, in connection with the State Arms and Seal, re-enacted the State Flag, in the form and with the description that had been given to it in the Act of 1837. This remains the law at the present time.

And such may the flag remain, unchanged and untarnished, during the coming generations.

*The chapter was drafted by the late George W. Benedict, of Burlington.

WINTER SCENE, NEAR MONTPELIER, VT.

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THE EARLY HISTORY OF MAPLE SUGAR.

BY CLARENCE PORTER COWLES.

VERMONT is distinguished in the world for the production of two things—men and maple sugar. The noble record of the former is common knowledge to all Vermonters; but that the latter also has a history of much interest is little known.

Along with maize and tobacco, maple sugar had its origin among the Indians. For time unknown before the white man came to this continent, the aborigines drew the sap of the maple tree and distilled therefrom a sweet syrup. The Hurons and Ottawas of Canada, the Abenakis and Algonquins of Vermont and New Hampshire, the Mohegans of Western Massachusetts and Connecticut, the Six Nations of interior New York, the Susquehanas of Pennsylvania and the Iroquois of Ohio all knew of this art. Wherever the white people came in contact with Indians in a region where the maple tree grew, they found them making this saccharine substance, and it was from them that the white people learned the process.

The probable way in which the Indians discovered this art is contained in one of their legends, beautifully told by the late Rowland E. Robinson:* "While Woksis, the mighty hunter, was out one day in search of game, his diligent squaw Moqua busied herself embroidering him some moccasins. For the evening meal of her lord, she boiled some moose meat in the sweet water from the maple tree just by the wigwam. Becoming interested in the pattern of the bear she was working, she forgot the moose meat and the "sweet water" boiled away to a thick brown syrup. When Woksis returned he found such a dainty morsel ready for his supper as he had never before tasted. The great chief eagerly devoured the viand, licked the kettle clean, and then went out and told his tribe that Kose-kus-beh, a heaven sent instructor, had taught Moqua how to make a delicious food by boiling the juice of the maple. And the discovery soon became known among all the Indians."

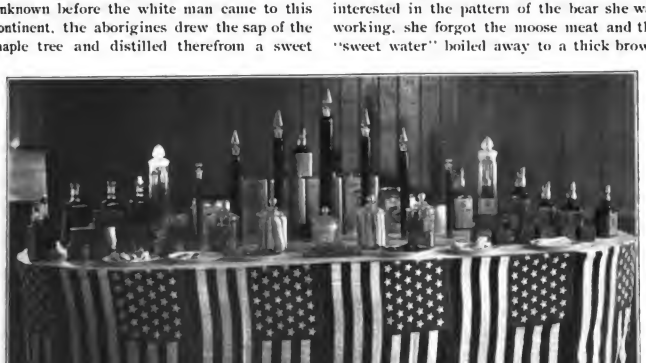

Photo by Cutler, Burlington.

EXHIBIT BY THE VERMONT SUGAR MAKERS' MARKET, AT BURLINGTON, FEB. 5, 1902.

Baron Lahotan, a French traveller, writing in 1749, says, speaking of the Indians of

*Atlantic Monthly, April, 1898.

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Canada: "If the savages have not like us the art of making wine, they know how to draw from the maple a delicious drink and a sugar almost as good as ours."

To get the sap the Indians with their tomahawks cut a long slanting gash in the tree. Below the lower end of this gash a notch was

OLD WAY OF TAPPING TREES.

cut to hold a chip along which the sap would flow. The sap was caught in a birch bark dish or a closely woven basket and boiled in an earthern pot. A small quantity of dark syrup thus produced was the Indians' only supply of sugar. Imagine ourselves limited in this necessary of life to a little taste each spring, and we can think what a delicacy their maple sugar must have been to the Indians. In the syrup they mixed up their coarse corn meal and made cakes; and upon going a long journey they would pack these cakes in baskets and take them for provisions.

The first white people to make maple sugar were the Canadians. The colonists at Quebec and Montreal very soon noticed the Indians notching the trees in the spring, found out what they were doing and imitated them. A Frenchman writing in France as early as 1709 about his visit to Canada says: "The maple I speak of has an excellent sap. No lemonade or cherry liquor has so good a taste, nor is there any drink in the world more wholesome. Sugar is made of this sap and a syrup so valuable that no better remedy to strengthen the chest has ever been found."

It was only after pioneers from the Massachusetts Bay and New York settlements had pushed back into the forests that these colonists seemed to have learned about the wonderful property of maple sap. They, too, learned the art of making maple sugar first hand from the Indians. Says an early writer speaking of the making of maple sugar by these colonists: "They owe that resource to those savages to whom they have often given death in exchange for their kindness." What a boon to the families scattered in the wilderness, far from store and with little to exchange, to have this necessary of life and luxury for the mere gathering! It was like the manna of old to them. The methods of these woodsmen in making this sugar were as crude as those of their Indian teachers, and the product very poor. They made only just enough to supply their own family wants, for the people in the towns disdained this dark stuff and used the better tasting and more aristocratic "muscovado" of the West Indies.

It was in a noble endeavor to suppress slavery that maple sugar gained for itself both intrinsic merit and renown. The Quakers down in Pennsylvania in their turn learned

PREPARING TO BOIL DOWN SAP.

from their Indian friends how to get sweetness from out the maple tree. These good people accepted this as a heavenly admonition to renounce the "sugar of the Isles" which was "sprinkled with the tears and blood of slaves," and from very early they used no other sugar than that of the "innocent maple."

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MAPLE SUGAR GROVE.—GATHERING SAP.

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With the idea of stopping the slave trade by substituting maple sugar for cane sugar and thus destroying the principal demand for slave labor, they undertook to supply the people of the towns with their sugar of freedom, and make its use general. Says a writer in 1788 in a letter to a friend: "Providence, my friend, seems to have placed in the bosom of a continent that slavery has sullied and tormented most cruelly, two great means which ought inevitably to work its (slavery's) destruction; that is, the society of which I have spoken to you (the Quakers) and the sugar maple. * * * * * * I wish there were formed from North to South a holy coalition to accumulate the product of that divine tree."

In order to successfully compete with the cane sugar the primitive process of making maple sugar was perfected and its quality greatly improved. Holes were bored into the trees with augurs in place of the cruel gashes; the syrup was now boiled down into cakes; then it was discovered that by stirring the sugar while it cooled, it could be grained. The sap was kept clean, more care was taken not to burn it, and as the cane sugar of those

AN OLD TIME SUGAR PLACE.

days was not the flavorless white article we have today, these Quakers succeeded in perfecting maple sugar so that it compared favorably with the best cane sugar then made. Thus, in conferring a blessing upon others, was maple sugar itself blessed.

Soon after the Revolutionary War, this movement started by the Quakers became widespread and earnest. Thomas Jefferson at one time permitted no other sugar than the maple to be used in his household, and had a grove of maple trees set out at "Monticello" so he could make it for himself. Nor was this grand undertaking confined to America. Maple trees were transplanted into France, Italy, Germany, Austria and England, and a quite extensive production of maple sugar contemplated in these countries. The King of Austria granted a subsidy for this enterprise

SUGAR PARTY IN-DOORS.

and a bounty for the product. In fact, quite a quantity of maple sugar was actually made in parts of Europe.

At the request of Thomas Jefferson, then Secretary of State and President of the American Philosophical Society, Benjamin Rush, a noted physician and scientist prepared a very interesting and thoroughly scientific paper upon the production and use of maple sugar, which was read before the philosphical Society in 1791. Some extracts from that paper may be interesting to show how maple sugar was looked upon at that time. After telling in what section of the country the tree was found, about the flow of the sap, and the process of gathering and boiling it down, he compares maple sugar with that of the cane. In the first place he says that compared with the sugar made in the West Indies the maple is cleaner. "It is prepared in a season of the year when not a single insect exists to feed upon it or to mix its excrements with it and before particles of dust can float in the air. The same observation cannot be applied to West India sugar. The insects and worms that prey upon it and, of course, mix with it.

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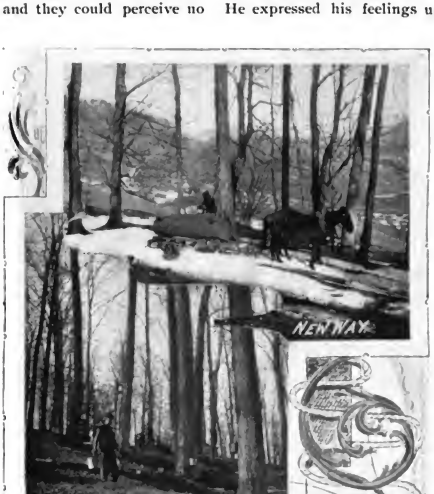
compose a page in a nomenclature of natural history. I shall say nothing of the hands which are employed in making the sugar of the West Indies, while maple sugar is made by persons educated in habits of cleanliness." As to the quality of maple sugar, Dr. Rush says he had submitted tests to many, among whom was Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury, and they could perceive no farmers of Connecticut had made from the sap a drink which they used instead of rum. But he adds: "Should the use of maple sugar become more general in this country, it may tend to lessen the inclination or supposed necessity of spirits, for I have observed a relish for sugar and a sweet diet to be seldom accompanied by a love for strong drink." He expressed his feelings upon the slavery



Courtesy Central Vermont Railway. From "Summer Homes"

inferiority in its strength or flavor. While the manufacture of cane sugar was a costly process, Dr. Rush says: "The gift of maple sugar is from a benevolent Providence * * * * * * obtained by the frugal labor of a farmer's family, in a season when the pursuit of any agricultural duties is impossible." Besides sugar and syrup, he says that vinegar can be made from the late run of sap, and from the molasses a beer can be brewed. Also "the sap of the maple is capable of affording a spirit, but we hope this precious juice will never be prostituted." He says the question and the relation of maple sugar thereto in this way: "I cannot help contemplating a sugar maple tree with a species of affection and even veneration, for I have persuaded myself to behold in it the happy means of rendering the commerce and slavery of our African brethren in the sugar islands as unnecessary, as it has always been inhuman and unjust." And he makes the sanguine prophecy that "in contemplating the present and opening prospects in human affairs, I am led to expect that a material part of the general happiness which heaven seems to have

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prepared for mankind will be derived from the manufacture and general use of maple sugar."

Alas, that the fond hopes of the friends of the maple were not destined to be fully realized! Yet who can tell what it might have accomplished had it not been assailed by deadly enemies? For along with its contemporary, the red man, the maple was sorely persecuted by the advance of civilization.

Of all the trees of the forest the maple was the most valuable to the early settlers. At a time when coal still lay hidden in the earth, its wood furnished the best fuel for their greedy fireplaces. In the early days charcoal burning was a considerable source of revenue, and the maple made the best material for this. Then, too, it often occupied land wanted for cultivation and was ruthlessly cleared away. But even more than for all these purposes, it lost its life in the manufacture of potash. Not the only nor the most extensive use of the settler's great iron kettle was for boiling down the sap of the maple into sugar. The kettle was principally used in boiling down into potash the lye leached from wood ashes. Our own historian, Williams, says that in 1794 this was one of the most extensive and useful industries of our State. A botanist writing in 1817 upon the North American silva, says that "the ashes of the sugar maple are rich in alkaline principles and it may be confidently asserted that they furnish four-fifths of the potash exported to Europe from Boston and New York." Thousands of acres of great stalwart trees were destroyed in this wasteful way.

With its existence thus sacrificed, driven back into the mountains and closely followed up their sides, the noble tree has lost much of its ability to perform its best function. The rich flavor of the sweetness of its sap is now known out in the world, but rarely, and even

SUGARING UTENSILS FIFTY YEARS AGO.

then it is so smoothered in baser stuff that of the true substance little is present save its name.

Such is some of the romance of the early history of maple sugar. Born of the Aborigines, adopted by the pioneer colonists, and natured by the Quakers; ministering to the wants of the poor and striving to free the oppressed but receiving harsh treatment, and ill deserved.

To the Green Mountain State belongs the honor of furnishing the maple its safest refuge and best home, and of producing the greatest quantity of its pure product. Well may we cherish this grand old tree and be proud of sending forth to the world a product so perfectly typical of purity, sweetness and self-sacrificing kindness.

SUGAR ON SNOW.

Most of the illustrations which appear in this article are from photographs furnished through the courtesy of Mr. A. D. Cochran, of Jericho, Vt. Mr. Cochran makes a specialty of this kind of photographic work, and is prepared to fill all orders received.

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By permission Rutland R. R., from "The Heart of the Green Mountains."

OVERLOOKING BRISTOL, VT.—BRISTOL LAKE IN THE DISTANCE.

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VERMONT MEN OF TODAY.

E. M. BARTLETT.

BY PORTER H. DALE.

HON. E. M. BARTLETT, of Brighton, is a man fortunate in the qualities inherited from his ancestors, and in the conditions that have surrounded his own life.

He was born about forty years ago in the town of Morgan, to which his great grandfather Bartlett, after his discharge from the Revolutionary army, had brought his family, when the township had recently been surveyed through the primeval forest, and where his maternal grandfather Buchanan had come from Scotland.

On the stony hillside farm overlooking beautiful Seymour Lake, a wealth of scenery abounds, but leaving the observation of this and reflecting on the fact that any mortal being could accumulate several thousand dollars as a farmer on this scenic elevation leads one to the source of some of the elements in the character of the grandson of Jarvis Bartlett.

Soon after the railroad was built through Island Pond, many of the enterprising descendants of the staunch old settlers of Morgan sought the better opportunities it afforded, among whom was the father of the subject of this sketch, and until his death about a year ago, Alvin Bartlett was one of the most marked individuals of the town of Brighton, devoted exclusively to his church, his family and his business.

Elvin M. Bartlett, after the usual preparation of the village schools, attended the quite noted Derby Academy, and later, took the business course at Eastman College.

He had grown up in, and become familiar with all the details of his father's store, and most naturally became the junior member of the mercantile firm of A. Bartlett & Son, whose business interests increased from year to year. On the decease of the senior member, a stock company was formed under the name of The Bartlett Company, with the surviving partner as its president. In this enterprise Mr. Bartlett has gathered about him several young and ambitious men of experience in the business, and under his supervision they are operating at present, one of the largest and most finely equipped department stores in northern Vermont.

Mr. Bartlett has always had a peculiar interest in all classes of humanity and his business relations have brought him in contact with men under various conditions, yet he has learned to make himself cordially agreeable and to accept happily the eccentricities of others, and in the commonest transactions of life he conducts himself in such a manner that men are glad to meet him. His social nature brought him early into the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, who advanced him from year to year till he held the highest position of the order in the State.

It was natural that he would take a lively interest in politics, and be very pronounced in his views, and zealous for the interests of his party, all of which brought him, almost without opposition, to the representation of his town in the House, and of his county in the Senate.

He has also served by appointment on the board of directors of the State's Prison and House of Correction, and was a delegate to the last Republican National Convention.

He has been associated with many local enterprises, and at present is a director in the Island Pond National Bank, and, besides his mercantile business, is carrying on extensive lumbering operations, with mills at Island Pond and Norton, and is operating the largest farm in this section recently purchased by him of A. M. Stetson, of Boston.

About eleven years ago Mr. Bartlett married Sarah E. Fetcher of Hyde Park. Philip Alvin, about six years old, is their only child.

It may well be said of him: He appreciates his endowments, has preserved his powers, knows the value of perseverence, is strong in the faith of his fathers, and apparently is entering upon many pleasant and successful years.

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E. M BARTLETT.

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VERMONTERS ABROAD

[The department—Vermonters Abroad—has been a prominent feature of THE VERMONTER during the past five years. It will continue to be devoted exclusively to the sons and daughters of the Green Mountain State residing in other states, whose co-operation is solicited in the work of obtaining material for publication concerning societies of Vermonters and personal items. THE VERMONTER solicits reports of the annual meetings and banquets held by Vermonters and requests the secretary or president of each society to furnish a report for publication.

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Officers for 1901: President, Hon. Edgar J. Sherman; vice-presidents, Col. Josiah H. Benton, Jr., Col. Albert Clarke; secretary and treasurer, N. L. Sheldon, Esq.; chaplain, Rev. Wm. H. Davis, D. D.; executive committee, Hon. Geo. W. Bishop, Charles K. Darling, Joseph F. Scott, Guy Lamkin, Hon. Geo. O. Proctor, Mr. James M. Gleason, Mr. Arthur L. Robinson, Isaiah R. Clark, Everett C. Benton.

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Officers: President, Capt. Charles W. Mead; Secretary, Prof. Dean C. Worcester.

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Officers: President, Hon. Charles E. Billings; 1st vice president, G. P. Chandler; 2nd vice-president, W. I. Twitchell; secretary and treasurer, T. H. Monroe; chaplin, Rev. W. W. Ranney; executive committee, J. L. English, H. P. Knowlton, W. H. Bosworth, F. V. Bartlett, F. Crosby, Dr. Henry Bickford, H. D. Parker, B. M. Parmellee, M. P. Harlow.

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JOSEPH WEEKS BABCOCK.

BY BESSIE AINSWORTH SAFFORD.

ALTHOUGH but five years of age when he left Vermont, Joseph Weeks Babcock, now the Representative in Congress from the Third Congressional District of Wisconsin, retains a warm interest in his native State. And if he is proud of Vermont, she can justly be proud to claim as a son a man who, by his own superiority has gained the position both in the business world and in politics which Mr. Babcock now occupies.

JOSEPH WEEKS BABCOCK.

As success has come to him wholly by his own labors, a brief view of his career may be interesting. His career, however, has not yet reached its zenith, and his friends predict for him still greater honors in the future.

Joseph Weeks Babcock was born in Swanton, Vermont, on the 6th of March, 1850. His father was Ebenezer Wright Babcock, and his mother Mahala, the daughter of Hon. Joseph Weeks of New Hampshire, who was a member of the 24th and 25th Congresses—1836–40. The subject of this sketch, who was the youngest of a family of four children, accompanied his parents on their removal to the State of Iowa, in 1855, and there on a farm in Butler county, he resided until 1861. Within this period he attended the local district school, and acquired a rudimentary knowledge of the ordinary English branches. In 1861 the family removed to Cedar Falls, Blackhawk county, where he continued his studies in the public schools, supplementing the instruction received there with a brief course in the neighboring college at Mount Vernon.

At the expiration of his school days, Mr. Babcock entered the employ of his father, who owned and operated a lumber yard at Cedar Falls. When this business was sold to Weston, Burch & Company, of Dubuque, he entered their service in a subordinate capacity. Fifteen years later he was the active manager and largest individual stockholder of that firm's successor, the great logging and manufacturing enterprise, the Necedah Lumber Company.

In 1872 Mr. Babcock removed to Dubuque, where for the ensuing six years he was employed by the lumber firm of Ingram, Kennedy & Day, now the Standard Lumber Company. In 1878 he purchased an interest in the business of the lumber firm of Weston, Burch & Company, his former employers, and the firm title of Burch, Babcock & Company was then assumed. In 1881 Messrs. Burch and Babcock purchased a controlling interest in the old firm of T. Weston & Company of Necedah, Wisconsin, thereon incorporating the business as the Necedah Lumber Company, of which Mr. Babcock was elected secretary, and continued as such for seventeen years.

Mr. Burch left the details of the active man-

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agement to Mr. Babcock, and it is no detraction from the former's reputation as a business man and financier to say that to Mr. Babcock's indomitable industry and perseverance is largely due the success of the enterprise. Cautious and conservative, he at the same time possesses energy and promptness of resolution, a business sagacity and patience which enable him to master the minutiæ of details; a grasp of mind that reaches far beyond the exigencies of the moment and added to these the loftiest principles of integrity govern every transaction.

With those in his employ, Mr. Babcock has ever maintained a lively sympathy, showing at all times an unmistakable regard for their feelings and rights. That this is appreciated by his employees, is evidenced by the fact that during his entire business career he has never had to encounter a strike among his workman, although retaining in his employ from two to six hundred men. Mr. Babcock understands and can personally attend to every detail of his business, and knows the capabilities, achievements and value of each particular man in his employ, but he always put good men in charge and trusts them. His rules are simple and his orders few. "Always keep your tools sharp, boys, and never go into camp without plenty of supplies," is about all he ever says to his camp foremen.

Among those concerned in the great lumber industry of the northwest he was the pioneer in insisting that "the laborer is worthy of his hire," and all employees should be paid in cash, and that the wages of those in his service should be as high as any one else paid for similar labor.

Activity in public affairs and a strong political adherency were inevitable in a man of such characteristics, and not long after he took up his abode in Necedah, he was elected president of the village. In 1888 he was elected to the Wisconsin General Assembly in which he served as chairman of the committee on corporations; and in 1890 was re-elected at a time when very few of the republican candidates were successful in the State. As a member of the legislature his strong personality made itself felt by all with whom he came in contact, and he was ever ready to use his influence in the support of those measures which seemed to him for the public good.

In 1892 Mr. Babcock was nominated by the republicans of the Third Congressional District of his State, comprising the counties of Adams, Crawford, Grant, Iowa, Juneau, Richland, Sauk and Vernon as their candidate for Congress. He defeated his democratic opponent by a majority of 3,000 votes, and became a member of the 53rd Congress. He has since been elected to the 54th, 55th, 56th and 57th Congresses by much larger majorities from the same district. He served as a member of the committee on the District of Columbia in the 53rd Congress, but in the 54th Congress was appointed chairman of this committee, and it is in this important position that his influence has been widely felt through each succeeding Congress. Mr. Babcock is also a member of another important committee—that of Ways and Means.

During his first year in Congress, Mr. Babcock was chosen vice-chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee, and upon the resignation from Congress of Hon. John A. Caldwell, of Cincinnati, who was chairman of that committee, he became his successor. For this position he is peculiarly fitted by reason of his rare executive ability and systematic habits, which he has carried with him into politics, as shown by the able manner in which he conducted the campaign in 1894, which resulted in the overwhelming defeat of Democracy in November of that year, and the restoring to the Republicans the control of Congress. He was re-elected chairman of this committee and has successfully conducted the Congressional campaigns of 1896, 1898 and 1900.

In 1898, thinking perhaps he might be a candidate as United States Senator, Mr. Babcock determined to resign the chairmanship of the National Republican Congressional Committee, but President McKinley hearing of this decision made a strong personal request, almost a demand, that it be reconsidered, setting forth the great necessity for a Republican Congress to deal with the grave questions growing out of the Spanish War and the annexation of Hawaii, all undertaken by a Republican administration. "I think, Mr. Babcock," urged the President, "that the country requires and perhaps has a right to require you to sink your personal wishes and plans and take the chairmanship again at this critical time, and carry us through if possible. You can do it if it can be done." Of course Mr. Babcock reconsidered, and with his whole heart and soul took hold of what he regarded

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the most perplexing and burdensome campaign of the generation, determined to win, if human exertion could win, and thus justify the President's confidence, and do what had not been done since the rebellion—save the administration in an "off year" from the general hostility of an opposition Congress.

In Congress Mr. Babcock is both popular and successful. His constituents and those who call upon him regarding matters pertaining to public business, find him accessible at all times, and ready to hear them, and if possible give them the required aid. A thorough man of affairs, he is one of those clear headed, constructive, able business managers, whose persistent industry, comprehensive grasp of details and power to marshal them for practical results, make him invaluable in committee, where legislation is perfected and all important measures prepared.

In appearance Mr. Babcock is bulky and strong; his cheeks are rosy; his dark eyes steady and honest; his manners unusually quiet and reserved; his greetings frank and cordial; his intercourse attentive and kindly, and his atmosphere is that of one who is accustomed to win that which he undertakes. Mr. Babcock always listens attentively, remembers fully, judges promptly and acts decisively. His voice is low, and his conversation free from bluster, his sentences brief and conclusive. His capacity and disposition to work seem to be illimitable, and he accomplishes enormous results through a systematization of everything coming to his hands.

As has been said, Mr. Babcock is the artificer of his own fortunes; he is essentially a self-made man. No one owed less in early life to what is termed good luck. Every advancing step has been the legitimate result of foresight, integrity and cheerful labor. His prosperity is not accidental, but is owing to years of persevering industry, to a singularly quick perception of character, and to a native good sense and soundness of judgment which would have made him successful in any vocation he might have chosen.

THE OLD HOME FARM.

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VERMONT'S FAIR WOMEN

MRS. FRANCIS TURY FRINK, SEATTLE, WASH.
Formerly Miss Elinor Marsh Spafford, of Rutland, Vt.

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OBITUARY.

MR. JAMES CLAY HOUGHTON.

THE VERMONTER regrets to chronicle the death of Mr. James C. Houghton, a highly honored and esteemed citizen of Montpelier and one of the foremost financiers of Vermont. Mr. Houghton was President of the largest financial institution in the State—the National Life Insurance Company—and for many years had been closely identified with the moral, educational and business interests of the Capital. He was universally recognized as a broad minded, public spirited citizen.

The essential characteristics of James C. Houghton were absolute honesty, a faculty for constant work, fidelity to every trust, and a certain charming personality, which, coupled with many acts of kindness, brought and held him the friendships of men.

The following announcement is self-explanatory:

"HOME OFFICE,
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

It is my sad duty to announce that President James C. Houghton died at Naples, Italy, on the 4th day of March, 1902, of what was supposed to be *angina pectoris*. With Mrs. Houghton and a party, consisting of Mrs. James T. Phelps, Mrs. J. Howard Edwards and Mr. James T. Phelps, his life long friend and business associate, he sailed from Boston on the steamship Commonwealth on the 12th day of February last. It was his intention after twenty-five years of practically uninterrupted attention to business, to take a long vacation and rest abroad. Cable messages from Gibraltar and Naples duly announced the arrival of the party and all well. On the 4th of March, however, came the unexpected word from Mr. Phelps that President Houghton had died suddenly at Naples on that day, and that by same steamer they would return to Boston with the president's remains. This unlooked for, sad intelligence has placed the entire office under the ban of a great sorrow in which it will be joined by all who knew the president and the man. The steamship Commonwealth is scheduled as due at Boston on Monday the 17th day of March. Notice of arrangements for the funeral can therefore not be issued until later.

JOSEPH A. DE BOER,
Vice-President.

March 4, 1902."

James Clay Houghton was born at Petersham, Worcester County, Mass., September 2, 1841. He was the son of the Rev. James C. Houghton, a Congregational minister and

JAMES C. HOUGHTON.

Julia (Morton) Houghton. His early education was received at home and in the academy at East Windsor Hill, Conn. He graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, from Amherst College, class of 1862, after which for a period of two years, he studied law. Previous to his entering college, in 1857, his father's family moved to Vermont and took up their residence at Chelsea. After serving a short time as Deputy Clerk of Orange County, he was offered and accepted the cashiership of the Orange County National Bank, at Chelsea. In

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1871, he moved to Montpelier and become the cashier of the First National Bank. In 1874, Mr. Houghton accepted a directorship in the National Life Insurance Co., and in 1885 he entered its office as treasurer of the company, from that time forth until the day of his sudden death, taking a direct and prominent management of its affairs. He was elected vice-president in 1897 and president in January, 1901. For a period of twenty-eight years he had been intimately and influentially identified with this institution, devoting to its work and progress the best part of his life and all energies. He lived to see the results of his work in but a single year of personal administration, the most extensive in its history. Besides this close office connection, Mr. Houghton for many years ably served his city on the Board of Public Instruction as its treasurer. In 1886 he represented Montpelier in the Legislature. He was constant in taking a deep personal, but not always demonstrative interest in State affairs, frequently serving as a delegate to County, District and State Republican conventions, and was thus in touch with and of the prominent men of the State. Mr. Houghton attended Christ (Episcopal) Church, but continued always in the faith of his father, a Congregationalist. He was president of the Wood Art Gallery, a director of the First National Bank and a trustee of the Washington County Grammar School. He was also governor of the Vermont Society of Colonial Wars, first vice-president of the Vermont Historical Society, and a member of Mt. Zion Commandery, Knights Templar. In 1869, he married Miss Grace R. Blackwell, of Philadelphia, Pa., who survives him as do their two children, Edward Rittenhouse Houghton, of Cambridge, Mass., and Grace Morton Houghton, of Montpelier. He is also survived by a brother, Joseph S. Houghton, of Stamford, Conn., and a sister Julia M. Houghton, of Montpelier.

REV. EZRA H. BYINGTON, D. D.

THE death of Rev. Ezra H. Byington, D.D., of Newton Mass., removes a distinguished and honored Vermonter, and one of the leading Congregational clergymen of Massachusetts.

Dr. Byington was born in Hinesburg, Vt., September 30, 1828, graduated from the University of Vermont in 1852, from which institution he received the degree of D. D., in 1890. He entered Andover Seminary and was graduated in the class of 1857, of which the late Rev. Dr. Hazen and Rev. Messrs. L. H. Cobb and Richard Cordley and Prof. J. Henry Thayer were other notable members. He was ordained in 1859, and his first pastorate was at Windsor, Vt., where he remained until 1869. For a year he then served as acting pastor of the American Presbyterian Church in Montreal. From

REV. EZRA H. BYINGTON, D. D.

1871 to 1878 he was pastor of the Congregational Church at Brunswick, Me. After a year and a half of residence in Andover, he was called to Monson, where he remained until 1887. Subsequently he served as librarian of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society.

As historian of the Congregational churches of Hinesburg, Windsor and New Haven, Vt., he early showed an interest in New England beginnings that he never lost, and during the last years of his life, after he ceased to bear pastoral burdens, the fruit of his long years of study of New England history began to appear in books, which won from the ablest American and English critical journals praise of an unusual sort. The Puritan in England and New England (1896) and The Puritan as a Colonist and Reformer (1899) are books relative to Puritanism which have unusual merits of style, as well as breadth of thought and

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accuracy of information. His book, The Christ of Yesterday, To-day and Forever, is a collection of sermons issued in 1897, in which are brought together his views on the message of the pulpit of the time. Frankly recognizing the impossibility of retaining some of the old views and much of the old terminology, he insisted strongly on the duty of emphasizing the personal responsibility of all men and the supernatural elements of the gospel. He was loyal to the denomination to an unusual degree, deeply interested in its procedure, faithful in attendance on its major and minor meetings and full of wise counsels.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN STEVENS.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN STEVENS, Esq., the eminent bibliographer died March 5, at his residence "The Sheaves" Surbiton, in the outskirts of London, England, after a protracted illness.

Mr. Stevens was born in Barnet, Vt., February 19, 1833, being the tenth of the eleven children of the late Henry Stevens and Candace (Salter) Stevens. He was of a family having many branches and distinguished members in America. His father, known in his time as "the Vermont Antiquarian," was a well known collector of letters, documents, books and relics relating to the New Hampshire Grants and the Commonwealth of Vermont; the founder and first president of the Vermont Historical Society; and a prominent citizen of our State.

Mr. Stevens inherited the love of books which made his father and his elder brother, Henry, famous. When but sixteen years of age he was assistant to Dr. Gustavus Loomis, the State librarian, and before he was twenty-one had been assistant clerk of the Vermont House of Representatives, and deputy Secretary of the State of Vermont. He entered the University of Vermont in 1853, but did not complete his course. In 1860 he joined his brother Henry, who was also a noted bibliographer, in London, where they conducted a bookselling business.

Mr. Stevens for many years had been prominently known throughout America and Europe as United States despatch agent at London, and a purchasing agent for various American libraries. He was a fellow of the Society of Antiquarians, of the Society of Arts, of the Zoological Society, a member of the Societe d' Histoire Diplomatique, a correspondent or honorary member of the Connecticut, Maryland, Minnesota, New Hampshire, and Vermont Historical Societies, of the American Antiquarian Society, and the American Historical Association. With a staff of assistants Mr. Stevens had been engaged more than thirty years in making a manuscript chronology of and alphabetical catalogue index of American papers in many archives of England, France, Holland, and Spain, covering the period between 1763 and 1784. He made fac-similes of 2,107 important historical manuscripts in European archives relating to the period of the American Revolution 1773-1783, with descriptions, editorial notes, etc., consisting of twenty-five foolscap volumes. Only 200 copies were printed, one set having been donated to the library of the University of Vermont. This collection is a rich mine of information to the student of early American history. He also prepared a fac-simile, photographed from the original in the foreign office at Paris, of the manuscript codex of Columbus, "His Own Book of Privileges, 1902, with English Translations, etc. He published "The Campaign of Virginia, 4781, being the Clinton-Cornwallis controversy, (2 vols.) Gen. Sir William Howe Orderly Book from June 17, 1775 to May 26, 1776, with a summary of the correspondence between the British government and General Howe. He had calendared for the royal commission on historical manuscripts the American portion of the Earl of Dartmouth's papers; the headquarters' papers of the British Commander-in-Chief in America, Generals Sir William Howe, Henry Clinton, and Guy Carleton, now preserved in the Royal Institution. He issued in January, 1901, a fac-simile of the unpublished British headquarters colored map of New York and environs (1782) 10 feet by 4 feet, which he had recently discovered in the war office at London. He had also been engaged in compiling unpublished manuscript papers pertaining to the provincial troops and to the loyalists during the American Revolution. Mr. Stevens had received the honorary degree of L.L.D., from the University of Vermont. He was united in marriage January 28, 1865, with Charlotte Whittingham, an artist, the daughter of Charles Whittenham a well known London printer.

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GENERAL JULIUS JACOB ESTEY.

DIED AT BRATTLEBORO, VT., MARCH 7TH, 1902.

THE death of General Julius Jacob Estey removes one of the most widely known and popular citizens of the Green Mountain State. He was a distinguished leader in the business world and in military, political and religious circles in Vermont. In the financial and industrial world the name of Julius J. Estey was a synonym for honesty, integrity and success. General Estey was a splended marked business ability. General Estey was born in Brattleboro, Vt., in January, 1845. He was educated in the public schools of that village, going from them, in obedience to a strong and inborn military instinct, to Norwich University, where, however, he took only a partial course, returning to Brattleboro to become a partner in the firm of J. Estey & Company which was then on the eve of its

Photo by Howe, Brattleboro. JULIUS J. ESTEY.

illustration of a progressive, enterprising, public spirited and patriotic American citizen. His death brings grief to numerous friends and acquaintances, and sorrow to all who were associated with him in public and private life.

Julius Jacob Estey was the only son of the late Jacob Estey, founder of the Estey Organ Company and a man of much native force and great development. Had he followed his own youthful impulses, he would, even then, have cast his lot with the men who were then in the closing days of the struggle to preserve the Union. Upon the final organization of The Estey Organ Company he became the treasurer of the concern, his associates in business being his father as president, and his

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brother-in-law, Levi K. Fuller, afterward one of the most active and most esteemed of Vermont's governors, as vice-president. The magnificent growth of the business brought great responsibilities upon the firm, of which General Estey bore his full share, and this the burden of the years, bringing as it had the death of his father in 1891, and of Ex-Governor Fuller in 1896, was largely increased. Since the death of Ex-Governor Fuller, General Estey had been at the head of the business, having associated with him his two sons, Colonel Jacob Gray Estey and Captain Julius Harry Estey.

On the business side of life General Estey had a large grasp of affairs, an acquaintance with men, broadened by much travel, such as few enjoy, and a natural tact in mingling with all sorts and conditions of men, while strictly maintaining his own individuality. No Vermonter enjoyed to a greater extent the confidence of his townsmen. He represented Brattleboro in the legislature of 1876, and was one of the senators from Windham county for the biennial term beginning in 1882. He was an active factor in the work of the Republican party of Vermont, was a delegate-at-large from Vermont to the Republican National convention in 1888, and was one of the active men of this State in the work of the Republican National League.

His large business interests and his activity in other directions did not prevent him from being a good and helpful Brattleboro citizen. His most notable local connection outside that of his own firm had been as president of the People's National Bank, a position which he filled with ability ever since the death of the first president of that prosperous institution, in 1886. He was elected president of the Brattleboro Young Men's Association upon its organization in 1883, and had filled that office ever since, throwing himself actively into its work and sustenance. In the minor activities of the town and village, he always bore his full share of responsibility.

A devoted believer, like his father, in the polity of the Baptist church, he gave himself, without stint, to the work of that denomination, and was known at home and abroad as an active and devoted exponent of religious life. He had been president of the Baptist State Sunday School Association, and for several years past held the presidency of the board of managers of the Vermont Baptist State Convention. He was a member of the executive committee of the American Baptist Missionary Union, whose meetings in Boston, he attended once in every two weeks. A recent event, marking the prominent place which Gen. Estey held in the work of his denomination, was the public meeting held in Boston, on the first Sunday in October, to give godspeed to thirty missionaries about to depart to India, Africa and other foreign stations, when Gen. Estey presided.

But probably no religious or philanthropic work which he had ever done was so close to his heart, or brought him such personal satisfaction, as that which grew out of his intimate relations with the late Dwight L. Moody. General Estey was one of the men to whom Mr. Moody looked as a friend of his heart, to whom he confided his plans, and on whom he leaned as on a good right hand. General Estey had been the treasurer of the Northfield Seminary ever since that unique and uplifting institution was established by Mr. Moody. He helped forward its work in every possible way, as he had that of the boys' school at Mt. Hermon, of whose board of trustees he was a member. He had also been for several years the treasurer of the Vermont Academy at Saxton's River.

He was for a term of years the president of The Estey Piano Company of New York City. He was a director of the Estey Manufacturing Company, makers of furniture, of Owosso, Mich. He was also a member of the Manufacturers' Association of Philadelphia.

General Estey's military record dates from his early manhood. With a young man's enthusiasm he organized the Estey Guard of Brattleboro in 1874, and was elected its captain and held that office until his election as lieutenant-colonel of the First Regiment, Vermont National Guard, in 1881. He became colonel of the regiment in 1886, and in 1892 he was promoted to the command of the brigade, from which office he received his title, and this position he held until, in November, 1900, by his own recommendation, the general assembly of Vermont legislated the brigade organization out of existence. No man was ever more active and efficient in work for the National Guard, or set a higher ideal, or exerted a better influence upon the rank and file of our Vermont militia.

General Estey had been the treasurer of the

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Valley Fair, the greatest and most successful, as it is the most picturesque of all Vermont agricultural institutions, ever since its organization.

General Estey had always taken great interest in the history of Vermont and was a thorough patriot. He was an active member of the Vermont Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and also of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Vermont. He was elected president of the former Society in 1900 and re-elected in 1901, and held this office at the time of his death. At the last annual meeting of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution he was chosen a delegate to the Annual Congress of the Society to be held in Washington, April 30th, this year. General Estey did much as President of the S. A. R. to promote the interests of this society. Through his efforts the work of locating the graves of Revolutionary Soldiers in Vermont was instituted and promoted, resulting in obtaining the names of nearly 250 who are buried in the State.

He was a member of Columbian Lodge of Masons and of Beauseant Commandery Knights Templar.

He married in 1867, Florence, daughter of the late Dr. Henry Gray, of Cambridge, N.Y., a woman who is loved and admired by everybody in the Brattleboro community. The Estey homestead has always been the center of a gracious and helpful social influence. The great grief of the life of General and Mrs. Estey came in the death of their youngest son, Guy Carpenter Estey, a boy of rare promise and endowment, in 1897. Two older sons already mentioned are in the harness of business life, diligently and successfully working to maintain and advance the traditions of The Estey Organ Company. A sister, Mrs. Levi K. Fuller, also survives him.

General Estey was the most approachable of men. His long association with men had given him wide and generous toleration for views and ways of life which differed from his own, and had made him in the best sense a citizen of the world.

The cause of General Estey's death was an affection of the heart.

The funeral services were held at the First Baptist Church, March 10. Many prominent citizens of Vermont were present at the obsequies.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IN VERMONT.

MUNICIPAL Government in Vermont is the subject of a series of six or more articles to appear monthly in THE VERMONTER, beginning with the April number. The initial chapter will review the origin and growth of the system of local civil government in the State. A notable feature of this history will be brief articles on the problems of municipal government and the best methods of conducting city affairs. These papers will be contributed by present or former mayors of Vermont cities. The subjects to be discussed are as follows: Non-partisanship in Municipal Affairs; Value of Franchises to a City; How to Secure the Best City Officials; Proper Limitations to City Expenses; What Authority should a Mayor Possess.

A chapter will be devoted each month to a history of the municipal government of each of the six cities in Vermont. The public and business interests of each city will also be noted. Each chapter will recite the facts connected with the incorporation and organization of the city and tell the story of the conduct of public affairs up to the present time. The public improvements made annually and the present condition of the schools, streets, sidewalks, sewers, water, fire and other departments maintained by taxation, will be described. The growth of the city in population and the increase in property valuation will be noted by years. A complete list of the mayors, aldermen and other city officers from the time the city was organized up to 1902 will also be included in the article. The history will be fully illustrated with half-tone portraits of the ex-mayors, and the present mayor, aldermen, and other city officers.

There will also be illustrations of public buildings and a map showing the streets of the city. The City of Montpelier will be the subject of the first chapter.

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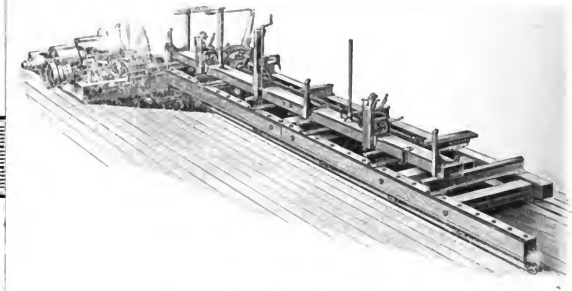

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An Illustrated State Magazine

DEVOTED TO VERMONT HISTORY, LITERATURE, ART, EDUCATION, ATTRACTIONS, RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES, AND THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF THE GREEN MOUNTAIN STATE AT HOME AND ABROAD.

CHARLES S. FORBES, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER,
St. Albans, Vermont.

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1896.

GEORGE H. GUERNSEY,
1897.

JOHN H. SESTER,
1898-1899.

JAMES M. BOUTWELL,
1902.

JOSEPH G. BROWN,
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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. VII. APRIL, 1902. No. 9.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IN VERMONT.—I.

THE New England Town Meeting of the 17th century was the genesis of civil government in the United States. The early English colonists inaugurated an original system of local self-government in this country when they organized themselves into separate societies or bodies for maintaining law and order. The "community of interest" idea was apparently the primary motive for organizing these primitive municipal governments. Each one was independent of the other because the wilderness separated them and stockades limited their boundaries. Every settlement was a religous as well as a civil body politic, with a church as its center. The people constituted the law-making power and frequently met to discuss affairs of common interest. These meetings were presided over by a moderator elected for that purpose, and the will of the people was executed by officers annually elected at the town meeting.

The towns experienced expansion as the Indians retired into the Wilderness, and the townships were gradually extended over a rural area of several square miles.

The evolution of this original system of town government established in the colonies was the foundation upon which the State was built as well as the Nation. Vermont was known as the wilderness until after the subjugation of Canada by the English. There were settlements by the French and English in the territory now known as the State of Vermont before the French and Indian Wars.

All of these settlements, however, were in the nature of a military fort or outpost. The first organized form of local government in the then New Hampshire Grants took place in 1762, when the town of Bennington was organized under a charter granted by Benning Wentworth, in 1749. This was the beginning of organized Anglo-Saxon self-government in Vermont.

Bennington did not long enjoy a municipal government alone, as numerous other townships were chartered from time to time by Governor Wentworth. By 1764, Gov. Wentworth had issued charters for one hundred and thirty townships in what is now the State of Vermont. At the time of the admission of Vermont into the Union the number of towns had increased to one hundred and eighty-five.

Soon after Vermont became an independent State, the question of the disposition to be made of the ungranted land in the State was taken up. During the session of 1779 the Legislature formulated plans for the manner of making new grants. At the session of the Legislature in 1780, about fifty new townships were chartered. Charters continued to be granted for townships at the succeeding sessions of the Legislature until, in 1791, when Vermont was admitted into the Union, one hundred and eighty-five towns were on the map of Vermont. In 1850 there were two hundred and forty-four towns and one city in the State. Since that time a number of towns have been effaced from the map of Vermont by consolidation.

There are 240 towns and 6 cities in the State. Vermont was one of the first of the New England States to have a city within its boundaries. The Vermont Legislature, in 1788, incorporated the town of Vergennes with city privileges, and an organization was effected under this charter March 12, 1789. It was not however, until July, 1794, that a city government was organized in Vergennes under this act. Thus it was that Vergennes became a city thirty years before Boston, which maintained its town organization until 1824.

For a period of seventy years Vergennes enjoyed the distinction of being the only city in Vermont.

In 1865 Burlington became a city. From that period until 1892 no other city was incorporated. The Legislature of 1892 passed an act incorporating the city of Rutland, and in 1893 the third city was added to the list. Montpelier and Barre were incorporated as

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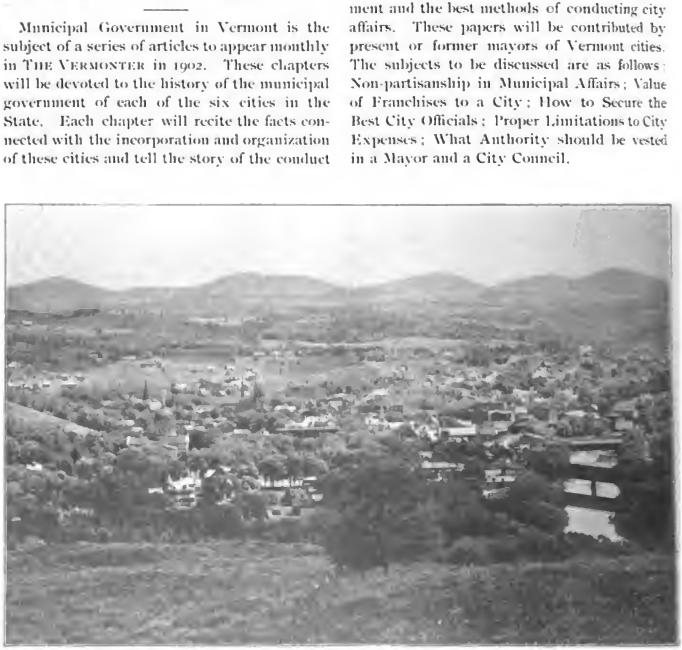
cities in 1894, and their city governments were organized the following year. The charter for the incorporation of the city of St. Albans was passed in 1896, and St. Albans became a city in 1897. The acts incorporating some of these cities resulted in the readjustment of boundary lines and the organization of six new towns viz: So. Burlington, Rutland, W. Rutland, Proctor, Barre and St. Albans, making a net gain of three towns.

The State also has within its borders 43 incorporated villages and 57 incorporated school districts. Thus, it will be seen, that four systems of municipal government exist in Vermont—town, city, village and school—representing 346 independent municipalities, each having a separate corporate life.

Municipal Government in Vermont is the subject of a series of articles to appear monthly in THE VERMONTER in 1902. These chapters will be devoted to the history of the municipal government of each of the six cities in the State. Each chapter will recite the facts connected with the incorporation and organization of these cities and tell the story of the conduct of public affairs up to the present time. The character of the public works and of the schools, streets, sidewalks, water works, sewers, etc., will be described. The growth in population, the property valuation, the rate of taxation and the financial condition of each city, will be noted by years. A complete list of mayors, aldermen and other city officers from the time the city was organized, up to 1902, will also be included in this history. Each chapter will be illustrated with half-tone portraits of the present mayor, aldermen and other city officers, and the ex-mayors. There will also be illustrations of public buildings and works, and maps showing the streets of each city. A notable feature of this history will be brief articles on the problems of municipal government and the best methods of conducting city affairs. These papers will be contributed by present or former mayors of Vermont cities. The subjects to be discussed are as follows: Non-partisanship in Municipal Affairs; Value of Franchises to a City; How to Secure the Best City Officials; Proper Limitations to City Expenses; What Authority should be vested in a Mayor and a City Council.



LATEST BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE CITY OF MONTPELIER.

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THE CITY OF MONTPELIER.

A MODEL MUNICIPALITY.

AMID the picturesque foot hills and mountains of central Vermont, surrounded by a panorama of surpassing loveliness, lies the modern and model City of Montpelier, the Capital of the Green Mountain State. It is bordered by a region of mountains and valleys, of lakes and streams, of sublime solitudes and Athenian culture, of woodlands and meadows. Its attractiveness is world renowned, and while scattered to the four winds are its children, they still remember and pay just homage to their old home on the banks of the winding Winooski. All about are numerous scenes of storied or unsung beauty. This then, in brief, is the pen picture of the locality about Montpelier—the scene of historic incidents which are briefly noted as a proper preface to this article.

Montpelier was settled in 1787, by Col. Jacob Davis, an emigrant from Massachusetts. The town was formally organized in 1791, with a total population of one hundred and thirteen souls, of which but twenty-seven were legal voters.

In November, 1805, the town, which had grown apace, by an act of the legislature was made the Capital of the State. The site chosen for the State House was a part of the Jacob Davis estate, and was contributed by Thomas Davis, a son of Col. Davis, the founder. The town built the house in which the Legislature convened, in October, 1808. Its selection as the State Capital gave a great impetus to the growth and prosperity of Montpelier. The first Capitol, a somewhat primitive structure built of wood, was replaced in 1836 by a house of classic architecture, made of Barre granite. This building was destroyed by fire in 1857, but was rebuilt in substantially the same style the following year and occupied for the first time at the legislative session of 1859. The building stands on an elevated site, in a spacious and terraced area. The entrance to the grounds and principal approach from State street is noble and commanding. The gateways, the fence, the grounds, and all their details are in keeping with the building and assist in giving to it that consideration it should have as a Capitol of a flourishing State. The ground plan has the form of a Greek cross. The distinguishing feature of the central building is a noble portico supported by massive granite columns, some seventy feet in height. The exceptional beauty of the State House and its grounds is the subject of remark by strangers visiting Montpelier.

The town derived additional distinction in 1811 by being made the shire of Jefferson—changed in 1814 to Washington county. In 1848, diverse material and political interests led to a division of the town by act of the Legislature. Thereafter the town of Montpelier, with an environing area of some 4,000 acres, retaining the old name, and the remainder received the designation of East Montpelier.

The Village of Montpelier was incorporated in 1855. In 1859 a Union School District was organized. A town, village and school district organization were maintained till 1895, when all were merged under a city charter.

The city of Montpelier was incorporated by a special act of the Legislature passed in 1894. The charter provided for a division of the new municipal territory into five wards, and the assuming of the liabilities and obligations of the town, village and union school district by the city of Montpelier. Provision was made for annual meetings of the legal voters and the election, or appointment, of certain officers.

The charter defined the powers and prescribed the duties of the mayor, council and various officers of the city. The original act of incorporation has been amended in many particulars during the past seven years. The most important amendments were made in 1898. Under one act an adjacent portion of the town of Berlin was annexed February 1, 1899, to the city and constituted ward six. "Ward six comprises all that portion of the city west of the Winooski river. Another amendment provided that the mayor shall receive an annual

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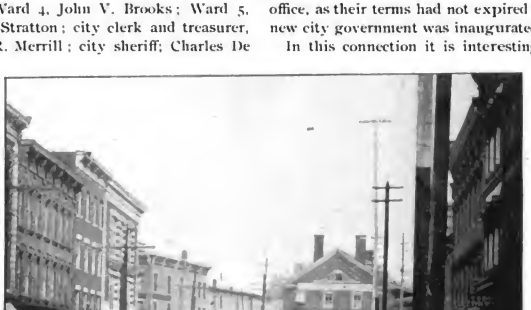
salary of $300, and each alderman, $150. Under the amended charter the terms of each of the six alderman were made two years, one half of the number to be elected in alternate years. This section took effect at the election of aldermen in wards one, two and three in 1901, and in wards four, five and six at the last election.

The first election under the new city charter was held March 5, 1895, when the following officers were chosen: Mayor, George W. Wing; aldermen, Ward 1, Charles F. Buswell; Ward 2, Theron F. Colton; Ward 3, William R. Weston; Ward 4, John V. Brooks; Ward 5, George O. Stratton; city clerk and treasurer, Timothy R. Merrill; city sheriff, Charles De F. Bancroft. First constable, Thomas J. Keegan; second constable, Henry E. Hunt; listers, Fred A. Howland, Joseph G. Brown and Frederick P. Carleton; auditors, Albert W. Ferrin, Melville E. Smilie and Levi H. Bixby; overseer of the poor, E. M. Irish; city grand jurors, William A. Lord, John H. Senter and Frederick P. Carleton; school commissioners, J. H. Lucia, Thomas Marvin, John H. Senter, E. M. Guernsey and D. G. Kemp; commissioners of Green Mount cemetery, James W. Brock, Andrew J. Sibley, L. Bart Cross, Carroll P. Pitkin and Charles H. Heaton.

The new city government was formally inaugurated early in March, 1895, upon the organization of the City Council and the election, or appointment of the officers provided for by the charter. The following officials were chosen: judge of city court, Melville E. Smilie; city attorney, William A. Lord; chief of police, John L. Tuttle; superintendent of water works, Joel Foster; superintendent of streets, Clark B. Roberts; health officer, D. G. Kemp, M. D.; city weigher, wood measurer and sealer of weights and measurer, Denison Taft; pound keeper, E. L. Putney.

The above list includes the names of a number of officers and commissioners elected by the old town, or village, who were continued in office, as their terms had not expired when the new city government was inaugurated.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the following city officials have served continuously since 1895, and are the present incumbents of their respective offices: Timothy R. Merrill, city clerk and treasurer; Charles De F. Bancroft, city sheriff; M. E. Smilie, judge of city court; Clark B. Roberts, superintendent of streets, and Joel Foster, superintendent of water works. Frederick P. Carleton, elected city attorney in 1897, has served continuously since that time and was re-elected in 1902. The auditors remain the same as in 1895: Albert W. Ferrin, Melville E. Smilie, and Levi H. Bixby. These public servants are capable and efficient officials.



A VIEW OF STATE STREET, 1902.

The single municipal form of government which Montpelier has enjoyed during the past

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seven years is a marked improvement in all essential respects over the triple governments —town, village and school district—so long in existence in the same territory.

The custom of observing the principle of non-partizanship in municipal politics, inaugurated at the first city election, has proven a wise policy and beneficial to the community.

The city has also benefitted by having the continuous services of some of the principal officers and the heads of the departments—notably the clerk and treasurer, attorney, superintendent of streets and superintendent of water works. All of these officials have served eight years, except the city attorney who has served six years. The remuneration of the mayor and alderman for their services to the city has proven to be a step in the right direction. Moderate salaries are paid to the other city officials who have rendered the city excellent service in their respective positions.

In the control and management of city affairs from the office of mayor down to the minor officers, the best executive and business qualifications have been demanded and met in the public service. Honesty and economy have characterized the administration of the government.

Conservatism in the expenditure of public funds has prevailed, but not to the extent of preventing desirable and necessary improvements in all lines of public works. The city government has been liberal and progressive in providing new bridges and new school buildings, better roads and sidewalks, and for the extension of the water works and sewer system. Marked improvements have been made in all these directions since Montpelier became a city.

The city is lighted throughout by electric arc lights which are suspended at the middle of the road ways. Some eighty lights are in use at the present time, which together with a number of arc incandescent lamps illuminate the principal streets throughout the city. The distance covered by lighted streets equals about twenty miles. The city contracts for these lights on a "moonlight schedule" with the Consolidated Lighting Company.

THE KELLOGG-HUBBARD LIBRARY.

Montpelier is a wealthy city. Its assessed property valuation constituting the grand list is larger in proportion to the population than that of any other town or city in Vermont. It ranks as the third city in the State in the appraised value of its real estate and personal property. At the same time it has the advantage of a comparatively low rate of taxation.

The assessed valuation of all taxable property in the six wards of Montpelier, in 1901, was $5,122,763.

The total valuation of the real estate, per-

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sonal property and polls of the town of Montpelier in 1891, was $3,766,729.

The total real estate valuation in the six wards of Montpelier, in 1901, was $3,064,930. In the same territory in 1891 the assessed value of real estate was $1,995,300. This shows a gain of $1,069,630 in ten years.

Personal property shows an increase of $149,404 during this period.

The total number of taxable polls in the city of Montpelier, in 1901, was 2,070. In 1891 the number was 1,269, including what is now ward six. This shows a gain of 801 taxable polls in ten years.

In the above statement the valuation of the annexed territory from the town of Berlin, included in the real estate, personal property and polls, in 1891, is added to that of Montpelier, in 1891, so as to give the valuation of what is now the present limits of the city as it stood on the respective grand list books in 1891; thus showing the growth of the whole territory from 1891 to 1901, the annexation not taking effect until February 1, 1899.

The increase in the grand list of the city since 1895 has been nearly $1,500,000. The last assessed valuation of the real estate, personal property and polls under the town government, in 1894, was $3,680,787. In 1895 the first year under the new city government the total valuation was $3,753,213. The assessed valuation each year since then has been as follows: 1896, $3,777,274; 1897, $3,800,489; 1898, $3,956,947; 1899, $4,779,539; 1900, $5,003,721, and in 1901, $5,122,763.

The total amount of taxes assessed in Montpelier for the town, village and school districts, in 1890, was 185 cents on the grand list. In 1891, it was 175 cents; in 1892, 160 cents; in 1893, 135 cents. (No village tax was assessed in 1893) and in 1894, 172 cents. In 1895 the rate of taxation under the new city government was fixed at 156 cents on the grand list. The tax rate was reduced the year following to 150 cents, where it has since remained.

The real estate values of Montpelier are 25 per cent. higher than the appraised valuation. The system of taxation in the city of Montpelier is such that on the first day of February annually, the tax account is settled.

THE NEW SCHOOL BUILDING.

The tax list of 1901 amounted to $77,000 in round numbers. These taxes have all been collected with a shrinkage of only $276, a portion of this sum being for clerical errors and abatements for deceased tax payers. Consequently no bad tax bills are carried over. The same system is in practice regarding every class of assessments. At the present time there is not a dollar owed the city of Montpelier for taxes or assessments levied in 1901, or in previous years.

Under the amended charter the expenditures each year must be kept within the tax voted by the tax payers.

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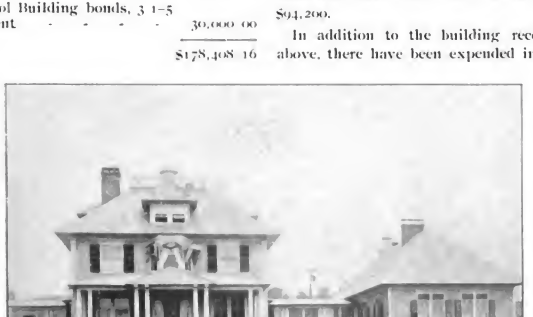
The indebtedness of the city of Montpelier is comparatively small, being only 3½ per cent of the assessed valuation of taxable property. The liabilities on February 1, 1902, amounted to $178,000 in round numbers made up as follows:

M. and W. R. R. bonds, 4 per cent	$40,000 00
Water bonds, 3¼ per cent -	10,000 00
U. S. Deposit Fund, 3½ per cent	12,200 23
Main Street Bridge bonds, 4 per cent	17,000 00
Funding bonds, 4 per cent. -	17,500 00
Street Improvement bonds, 4 per cent	15,000 00
Due Sinking fund - - - -	3,707 93
Temporary loans - - - -	18,000 00
Granite Street Bridge bonds, 3 1–5 per cent - - - - -	15,000 00
New School Building bonds, 3 1–5 per cent - - - - -	30,000 00
	$178,408 16

Montpelier has had a remarkable material growth since 1891. A large number of business blocks, buildings for manufacturing purposes and private residences have been erected during the past ten years. Between April 1st, 1891, and April 1st, 1902, 317 new houses for residential purposes have been built, with an appraised value of $497,300. The number of new houses built in each ward during this period is as follows:—Ward 1, 31; Ward 2, 103; Ward 3, 49; Ward 4, 45; Ward 5, 27; Ward 6, 62. Since 1891, ten business blocks have been built, with an assessed value of $198,500. Forty-three other buildings for manufacturing and business purposes, including ten new granite plants, have also been built, with a valuation of $94,200.

In addition to the building record noted above, there have been expended in the construction of public buildings since 1891, $1,225,000. Among these buildings, all of which are exempt from taxation, are the Heaton Hospital, the Wood Art Gallery, Kellogg-Hubbard Library, the Washington County Jail and a new school building.



THE HEATON HOSPITAL.

The liabilities and obligations of the old town, village and school district assumed by the city upon its organization, in March 1895, amounted to $138,222.57, divided as follows: town, $65,647.94; village, $70,574.63; school district, $2,000.

The indebtedness assumed in 1895 has been very materially reduced, the liabilities being decreased $16,083.92 in 1901. The new items of indebtedness incurred since 1895 consist mainly of bridge bonds, $32,000; school building bonds, $30,000, and street improvement bonds, $15,000—making a total of $77,000.

The streets, sidewalks and bridges compare very favorably with similar works in much larger cities. All of the main approaches to the city, as well as the principal business and residential streets are macadamized. There are 3½ miles of permanent roads with paved and graded gutters and sewer connections. These

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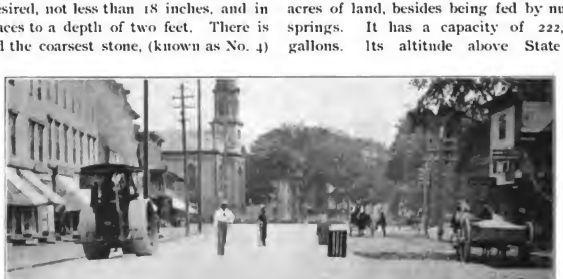
roads are substantially built and have a covering of either crushed stone, stone chips or river gravel brought to grade.

Raised street crossings are placed across the road ways at convenient distances. Some twenty miles of concrete sidewalk have been built, and nearly the whole resident portion of the city is covered with this desirable walk. Stone curbing is laid along all paved streets and walks.

The method of laying macadamized road ways in Montpelier is as follows:—First. A section of street is prepared by excavating the depth desired, not less than 18 inches, and in some places to a depth of two feet. There is then laid the coarsest stone, (known as No. 4) to a depth of 8 inches, followed with a layer of No. 3 stone, (a grade finer) which is put on to a depth of 8 inches. Next comes a layer of No. 2 stone, (a fine grade) to a depth of 6 inches, or to bring the street up to grade. The last layer is a covering of the finest stone that comes from the crusher, but this is only used to pack and hold the different grades. Each layer of stone is packed firmly into place by the use of a steam roller, before the next layer is allowed to be placed. The road is filled a little above the height required, as after a thorough wetting down, and rolling with the heavy steam roller, it settles from two to three inches. The street department is equipped with a stone crusher, a steam roller, a road machine, a snow roller, work wagons and carts and a stable of nine large gray horses. The street department has been in charge of Clark B. Roberts since 1895, under whose supervision all of the repairs and new work on the roads, sidewalks and sewers have been done.



BUILDING A MACADAM ROAD ON MAIN STREET.

SYSTEM OF WATER WORKS.

Montpelier possesses a superior system of water works which furnishes an abundant supply of water for power and domestic purposes and affords ample protection from fire.

The source of supply, Berlin Pond, or Mirror Lake, is located about four and a half miles southeast of the city and drains some 7,000 acres of land, besides being fed by numerous springs. It has a capacity of 222,000,000 gallons. Its altitude above State street, Montpelier, is 444 feet. The reservoir is located one and a half miles down stream at the head of Benjamin's Falls and contains 230 acres. It is 363 feet above State street. The pressure to the square inch is 175 pounds.

The water works were built in 1884, and as installed comprised 51,052 feet, or nine miles of mains. Additions to the system have been made yearly, and in 1888 a second main was laid. The total length of the main at the present time is 120,301 feet, or nearly 23 miles. This is an increase of over 13 miles in 17 years. The city has provided for public purposes four watering troughs, five gates for flushing sewers and seven stand pipes for street sprinkling. There are 82 hydrants and 165 gates connected with the system,

The total cost of the water works system

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from 1884 to 1902, has been $172,850.55, and the receipts $184,407.00, leaving a handsome margin of profit. The income from water rents in 1901 exceeded the expenses by about $12,000. The water bonds outstanding amount to $10,000. The sinking fund contains $3,707.93. The yearly gross income from water rents since 1884 is shown by the following receipts: 1885, $1,683.95; 1886, $3,798.25; 1887, $4,549.21; 1888, $8,573.59; 1889, $9,522.34; 1890, $9,788.50; 1891, $10,446.32; 1892, $12,105.42; 1893, $13,163.06; 1894, $12,038.10; 1895, $13,183.69; 1896, $11,400.61; 1897, $11,522.26; 1898, $14,043.55; 1899, $15,280.14; 1900, $15,961.16; 1901, $17,326.85; total, $184,407.00.

RESERVOIR OF THE CITY WATER WORKS.

The superintendent of water works, Joel Foster, has been in charge from the commencement, served on the original committees of investigation, was one of the constructing baliffs, and has pushed into this important public enterprise a vast deal of very useful work.

A computation of expenditures made for public purposes during the seven years that Montpelier has been a city shows the average annual cost in round numbers of the principal departments as follows: Street—including roads, sidewalks, sewers and bridges, $18,000; school, $13,000; lighting, street and miscellaneous, $4,100; poor, $4,000; fire, $2,300; police, $2,000. These figures do not include the extraordinary expenses incurred in building new bridges and a new school house, which are noted elsewhere. In addition to these regular items of current expenses, the city annually appropriates $2,000 for the Heaton hospital and $1,200 for the Montpelier military band.

Montpelier has a modern system of public schools which fully affords the facilities and advantages demanded at the present time in advanced educational circles. The city schools are maintained at a high standard, with music, drawing and kindergarten departments included with other features. The greater portion of the 800 or more enrolled pupils are accommodated in two commodious and well equipped brick buildings. The new school building, completed in 1901, is a handsome brick structure costing $32,000. It has a capacity for 400 scholars, and in heating, ventilation, light and furnishings it is a model school building. The primary departments occupy this new building. The Union School building at the head of School street is a commodious structure occupied by the higher grades. The public schools will cost from $18,000 to $20,000 the present year. Montpelier Seminary, cherished and beloved by Vermont Methodists, enjoys a high reputation and is a prosperous institution of learning. St. Michael's school, a Catholic parochial school, is successfully conducted.

The Heaton Hospital, built by the late Homer W. Heaton, who had been for over sixty years a member of the Washington county bar, was opened for the reception of patients

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in 1896. It was incorporated by an act of the Legislature in 1896. The cost of the grounds and building given by Mr. Heaton was in the vicinity of $25,000. In 1898 Mr. Heaton gave $4,000 additional for a wing to the hospital. The same year a gift of $10,000 for a permanent fund was made by Ira W. Calef. The city annually appropriates $2,000 for the support of the hospital, in consideration of which it has the use of five free beds. The institution has modern facilities and the most approved equipments. In 1901 there were 132 cases treated at the hospital.

Art Gallery occupies a large brick building connected with the Y. M. C. A., where a very fine collection of paintings are on exhibition for public inspection.

A great improvement has been made in the city bridges since 1895. Two new iron bridges have been constructed across the Winooski river and two new bridges have also been built across the North branch. The "Old Arch Bridge," originally erected in 1826, was taken down and replaced by a substantial iron structure in 1897—1898, at a cost of over $25,000. In 1898, a new bridge was built on Vine street.

THE UNION SCHOOL BUILDING.

The Kellogg-Hubbard library was built and endowed by the late John E. Hubbard. The building is of white marble and is handsomely furnished. It cost about $60,000. The Hubbard endowment fund is $15,000. The library is an extensive one, and has an average yearly circulation of 40,000 books. The reading room is supplied with a large number of newspapers and magazines. The cost of maintenance last year was $4,500.

The Y. M. C. A., although a semi-public institution, is deserving of mention in this article. The association occupies the commodious brick residence of the late John A. Page, and has many attractive features. It is in a prosperous condition. The Thomas W. Wood

In 1900 a new iron bridge was built across the Winooski, on what is now Granite street, at a cost of $16,000. Bonds were issued for the "Old Arch Bridge" to the amount of $17,000 and for the Granite street bridge to the amount of $15,000. A new iron bridge was also built on Langdon avenue in 1900.

The city has a well equipped and efficient fire department, organized on a modern basis. The Gamewell fire alarm system with 32 boxes, three hose companies and wagons, a hook and ladder company and two trucks, and eight chemical fire extinguishers constitute the principal features. There are 87 hydrants within the city limits. The water pressure averages about 150 lbs. to the square inch.

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MONTPELIER SUMMARIZED.

Capital of Vermont.
Shire of Washington County.
Fourth largest city in the State.
325 miles north of New York.
210 miles north of Boston.
65 miles from the White Mountains.
127 miles from Montreal.
60 miles from the Adirondacks.
Beautiful drives in all directions.
7,000 people within two miles of United States Post Office.
2,060 voters.
Voting list increased 900 in 10 years.
Three railroads center here.
Average tax rate, $15.00 per thousand.
A public hall seating 2,000 people.
A Federal P. O. building costing $175,000.
3 Public School buildings.
$80,000 invested in Public School buildings.
Maintenance of Public Schools cost last year, $17,201.04.
804 scholars in Public Schools.
29 teachers in Public Schools.
Montpelier Seminary.
St. Michael's Parochial school.
650 scholars in other schools.
6 Church societies and buildings.
Seating capacity of Congregational church, 800.
Seating capacity of Unitarian church, 375.
Seating capacity of Methodist church, 600.

COMPLETED MACADAM ROAD ON MAIN STREET AND LANGDON AVENUE.

14 miles of good roads.
Nearly 4 miles of macadamized roads.
78 streets and avenues.
A sewer system.
4 miles of electric street railway.
A public park.
Assessed value of real estate, $3,064,930.
Assessed valuation of personal property, $2,057,833.
Total assessed value, $5,122,763.
Increase in ten years in Grand List, $1,626,134.
Seating capacity of Baptist church, 350.
Seating capacity of Episcopal church, 400.
Seating capacity of Roman Catholic church, 575.
1 Public Library.
Cost of Library building, $55,000.
38,2911 books taken out of the Public Library last year, 19,984 of which were fiction, and 8,968 juvenile fiction.
A model city hospital.
A prosperous Y. M. C. A.
A fine art gallery.

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A first-class military band.
A flourishing social organization—Apollo Club.
Co. H, Vermont National Guard.
2 National banks.
2 Trust companies.
8,900 depositors in savings banks.
419 depositors in National banks.
$3,413,897 deposits subject to check.
No Montpelier bank ever closed its doors.
A Life Insurance company with $20,000,000 assets.
2 Fire Insurance companies.
1 Fidelity Bond company.
Opera House cost $60,000.
Montpelier is on the Boston-New York circuit.
Two daily newspapers—Evening Argus—Daily Journal.
Two weekly newspapers—Vermont Watchman—Argus and Patriot.
Western Union Telegraph office.
New England Telephone and Telegraph.
Number of telephones in use, 510.
2 Electric Light and Power companies.
1 Gas Light company.
88 arc street lights.
Efficient Fire Department.
3 hose wagons.
2 hook and ladder trucks.
Gamewell fire alarm system.
32 fire alarm boxes
88 street hydrants.
Water pressure per square in., 150 lbs.
Reservoir holds 3,000,000 gallons.
A handsome cemetery.
Death rate 1901, 15 to 1,000 population.
A Board of Trade.

Industries—1 manufacturer of patent medicine; 1 clothes pin factory; 1 manufactory of saw mills and machinery lumber; 1 manufactory of organ and door springs; 1 manufactory of confectionery and crackers; 2 cigar factories; 2 manufactories of doors, sash and blinds; 1 manufactory of granite polishing machinery; 27 manufacturers of granite; 1 brass foundry and nickel plating; 1 marble manufactory; 1 paper box factory.

Business Interests—17 grocery stores; 7 markets; 6 retail dry goods stores; 4 retail crockery stores; 4 furniture makers and dealers; 5 hardware stores; 5 druggists; 3 clothing stores; 3 hotels.

NON-PARTISANSHIP IN MUNICIPAL POLITICS.

BY HON. JOHN H. SENTER.

ABOUT fifteen years ago several gentlemen in Montpelier, who were interested in good government for that municipality, were discussing the question of non-partisanship in municipal politics, and, being all agreed as to its desirability, Hon. James W. Brock, an earnest and prominent Republican, and myself, as earnest a Democrat, agreed to and did issue a call for a citizens' caucus to nominate candidates for municipal offices for the year ensuing. All voters were invited to attend without regard to their political affiliations.

The caucus was well attended, a complete list of officers was nominated, part of them Republicans, part of them Democrats and part of them Prohibitionists, no attention being paid in the caucus to any candidate's political affiliations. The only matters discussed regarding candidates were their qualifications to fill the office for the benefit of the municipality. At the same time a municipal party was organized and a town committee elected, and it was christened "The Citizens Party." At the then following election the candidates so nominated at that caucus were elected by a large majority, and from that time until now the Citizens Party has been the only party or organization of any kind whose nominees have been elected at our municipal elections.

The Republican voters in Montpelier ont number the Democratic voters more than two to one, and yet, during that fifteen years, I can truthfully say no question has been raised by the Republican voters as to whether the candidates before the caucus were Republicans or Democrats, and only once has there been an attempt in that fifteen years to bring partisanship into our municipal affairs. The first year after the form of our municipality was changed from that of town and village to city, an attempt was made by some disgruntled Republicans and over-zealous Democrats to draw the lines on Democratic and Republican politics, and because the Citizens Party candidate for mayor that year happened to be a Republican, a Democrat was put up in opposition, and the claim made that the Democrats ought to have recognition. But this attempted return to partisan politics did not meet with any support

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UNITED STATES POSTOFFICE.

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from the better elements of either party, and that was the last time that an attempt has been made in this city to bring partisanship into our municipal affairs. The Citizens Party is a thoroughly equipped party, having city and ward committees; its caucuses are duly called and regularly held before each municipal election, and all legal voters in city meeting, without regard to party affiliations, are invited to take part. When there is any contest over a nomination it is decided by ballot, and the check list is used with ballot clerks to attend to the balloting somewhat as with the Australian ballot in city meeting. Our caucuses are well attended, and, in fact, the nominations made by the caucus are almost invariably equivalent to an election at city meeting. More votes are cast at the caucus when there is any contest than are cast for the election of those officers at the following city meeting.

At the caucus held by the Citizens Party for the nomination of mayor, the present year, one thousand and thirty votes were cast upon the first ballot, and only six hundred and forty-three ballots were cast for mayor at the city meeting following.

The result of this non-partisanship has been that Montpelier's municipal affairs have been well conducted and for the best interests of the city. There has been no corruption in office and no extravagance, but a wise expenditure of the public money for the public good.

We have macademized our streets, built concrete sidewalks all over our city, constructed many new steel bridges, more than doubled our water supply, built a large number of sewers, established all-night street lights, and generally beautified and improved the city. Great attention has been paid to sanitary conditions. Our streets are kept clean, flowers and shrubbery have been planted to beautify the streets, and we have purchased and own city teams, steam road-roller, stone crusher, and all tools and accessories necessary to carry on the city's business. We have greatly enlarged the Union School building, and recently built a large new school building and many other improvement have been made which are too numerous to detail in this short article, and yet, we have continually reduced our bonded indebteddess, and that too with a tax rate, which includes all state, county, municipal and school taxes, never exceeding $1.50 on a dollar of the grand list.

And this has been the result of non-partisanship in our municipal politics.

If the question be put to vote today in the City of Montpelier, whether we would return to our old-fashioned politics, or maintain in its efficiency the non-partisan Citizens Party of to-day, I feel sure that more than seven-eighths of the legal voters in the City of Montpelier would vote to sustain the Citizens Party and non-partisanship in municipal politics.

Its result here has been altogether good. I do not mean by this that the Citizens Party has always put in nomination the best men in the City of Montpelier for municipal officers, but I do claim that the general result of this action of the voters in this city has been to put a better class of men in office and to have a better administration of our affairs than could be had under the old system. No political debts have to be paid; the Republican party does not use municipal offices to sidetrack or pay off party workers, neither do the Democrats have an opportunity to use the city politics to strengthen their party lines. The politics that are in vogue here in Montpelier in our municipal affairs are *non-partisan*, in fact as well as in name, and no question is ever asked or ever thought of by our voters whether a candidate is a Democrat or a Republican.

In looking over the party affiliations of the Citizens Party nominees this year, (we had a mayor, three aldermen, and two listers to nominate), the candidate for mayor is a Republican, two of the three candidates for aldermen are Democrats, one of the listers is a Republican and one a Democrat, but do not understand that either of these candidates was nominated because he was or was not a Democrat or a Republican. They were nominated because the aggregate judgment of our voters was that they were the most available and best men for the office under all circumstances.

You requested me, Mr. Editor, to say something as to the best methods of governing a small city and the problems of city government. I believe that the best way to govern any municipality is to keep the governing power as near to the people as possible, and that idea is carried out in the charter of the City of Montpelier. We have, in name, a city government, but as near as is practicable for

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the large amount of business and voters, we have retained the old New England town meeting system.

At our annual meeting, the voters all come together in one hall. They ballot by wards, having different ballot boxes for each ward, but when it comes to the transaction of the general business of the city, they meet the same as do towns in town meeting. The city meeting establishes the tax rate, acts upon, accepts or rejects the reports of its officers. The action of the city officers for the year then just closing is open, subject to, and receives, commendation and criticism from the voters. The policy to be pursued in regard to our streets and other municipal business is fully and thoroughly discussed in our city meetings, and the result is that we are all pleased with our city government and its results.

I am aware that this is not possible for cities much larger than Montpelier, but for a city of not over ten thousand inhabitants I believe this combination of the city and town form of government is the best yet devised. I know it has worked well and more than well in Montpelier. Our mayors and aldermen during these years have been good and faithful officers, fully as good as officers of that kind will average the country over I am sure, and yet I known that the restraining influence which the city meeting has had over those officers has been of incalculable good for the citizens of Montpelier. Once each year all of our officers have to give an account of their stewardship to their constituents. They have to answer all questions that the sovereign people choose to put to them. They have to explain their actions and give a reason for the faith that is in them. In other words, they are taught by these city meetings that they are the servants and not the masters of the people.

I think it is conceded that no town in this State is governed more economically and honestly, or has more up-to-date, modern improvements than the City of Montpelier, and this is attributable equally to its non-partisanship in municipal politics and the fact that it has combined the old-fashioned town meeting with its city form of government.

PORTRAITS OF ALDERMEN.—1902.

Photo by Blanchard.
LESTER H. GREENE.—WARD 1.

Photo by Corse.
D. F. RYLE.—WARD 2.

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ANTOINE GALAISE.—WARD 3.

J. J. BURGES.—WARD 5.

JAMES S. HALEY.—WARD 4.

W. F. WATERMAN.—WARD 6.

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JAMES M. BOUTWELL, PRESENT MAYOR.

James M. Boutwell, the present mayor of Montpelier, was born in this city, May 16th, 1856. He attended the Montpelier public schools, and Goddard Seminary, in Barre. After leaving school he entered the employ of the Lane Manufacturing Company where he learned the machinist trade. Afterwards he became a fireman on the Montpelier & Wells River Railroad. He was promoted from time to time in the service and was finally made superintendent of the Barre railroad. After an experience of fifteen years as a railroad man he served as superintendent of the Langdon quarries, in Barre, five years. At the end of this period he purchased the quarries owned by the late James R. Langdon, which he now operates. Mr. Boutwell is the general manager, as well as a director, of the Wetmore & Morse Granite Company, and has under his supervision more men than are employed by any other granite firm in this section.

He has been a trustee of the village of Montpelier and was an alderman of the city in 1896. He was nominated for mayor of Montpelier at a union caucus held in February of this year, and received a unanimous election at the polls on March 5th, last. He is a charter member of the Apollo Club and has held various offices in this leading social organization of Montpelier, including the office of president. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JOSEPH GREEN BROWN, MAYOR 1900-1901.

Joseph Green Brown, mayor of Montpelier in 1900 and 1901, was born in Montpelier in 1866, and is the son of Lieut.-Col. A. C. Brown, a long time resident and prominent business man of the city. He attended the graded schools of the city and the Washington County Grammar, which he left to enter his father's insurance office as clerk. In 1889 he was admitted to partnership with his father, the firm name becoming A. C. Brown & Son. This partnership continued until 1891, when he became sole proprietor of the business. He was a trustee under the village government before Montpelier became a city, and served as alderman in 1899. He was elected mayor in 1900 and gave such unqualified satisfaction that he was nominated and elected for a second term without opposition. He was for several years secretary of the Montpelier Board of Trade, and in this position always exhibited the greatest interest in any project which looked to the advancement of the city's welfare. He served as aide-de-camp on the staff of Governer E. C. Smith, which gives him the military rank of colonel. He has been president of Montpelier's popular social organization, the Apollo club, and takes an active part in its management. The insurance agency which he conducts is the largest and most important anywhere in this part of the State. It was founded in 1867, and now has the leading companies of England, New York, Philadelphia, Hartford and other New England cities. It embraces fire, life, accident, plate glass, steamboat, surety, fidelity, employers' and public liability. The combined capital represented by his agency aggregates upwards of $300,000,000. It is a well known fact that large insurance companies select as their representative only men of known reliability who are prompt and painstaking alike with clients and principal. Col. Brown enjoys much personal popularity. In his administration of the city's affairs during two terms he has advocated only such measures as would permit of a moderate rate of taxation, and provide sufficient funds for a gradual reduction of the municipal debt, realizing however, the necessity for such public improvements as the conditions of the times would permit.

JOHN H. SENTER, MAYOR 1898-1899.

John H. Senter was born in Cabot, Vt., November 11, 1848. He received his education at the common schools, and in the High School at Concord, N. H. He early determined to follow the law as a profession, and while fitting himself he taught school for the purpose of supporting himself and his aged mother who was dependent upon him. He taught in all, forty-three terms of school, and his interest in educational matters has never ceased, and his efforts have resulted in great benefit to the school system of the State. His study of law was largely done during the time he was teaching school, and he finished his course in the office of Clarence H. Pitkin, of Montpelier, and was admitted to the bar in 1879. He has also been admitted to practice in the United States District Court and United States Circuit Court of Appeals. He is a Democrat in politics; was for many years secretary of the Democratic State Committee, and the chairman of the State Committee, and at present is the Vermont member of the National

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THE STATE HOUSE.

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Democratic Committee. He has been a delegate several times to the Democratic National Convention, and was the Democratic candidate for governor in 1900. Although he resides in a state, county and town that are strongly Republican, he has been honored with public office when his party ticket, as a whole, was far in the minority. He was superintendent of schools in the town of Warren for many years, and of the city of Montpelier for several years, and has held nearly all the municipal offices. He was United States Circuit Court Commissioner for many years resigning when appointed United States Attorney. In 1898 he was unanimously elected mayor of the city of Montpelier, and re elected in 1899. For many years he was secretary of the Union Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and is now a director of that company. He was appointed National Bank Examiner under President Cleveland's first administration, and in Cleveland's last administration was United States Attorney for the District of Vermont. His advocacy of the Town School System for the State of Vermont was long and earnest, and he was very influential in bringing about the passage of that act in 1892. He has one of the largest and most complete law libraries in New England, containing over ten thousand volumes, and during the years of his greatest activity, has never ceased to be a student, both in his profession, in literature, and in municipal and educational problems.

Mr. Senter is a member of Aurora Lodge, F. and A. M., King Solomon's Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, Mount Zion Commandery of Knights Templars, and Mount Sinai Temple Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

He was married November 1, 1876, to Addie G. Martin, and they have five children—two sons and three daughters, and one granddaughter.

GEORGE O. STRATTON, SECOND MAYOR.

George O. Stratton, the second mayor of Montpelier, was born in Greenwich, Mass., June 4th, 1851, and removed to Montpelier in April, 1855. He received his education in the district and graded schools of Montpelier and the Washington County Grammar School. He served as a bailiff of the village in 1883, and as a village trustee from December 5th, 1892, to March, 1895. He also served as a selectman of the town of Montpelier, in 1882 and 1883.

Mr. Stratton was elected an alderman at the first city election under the new charter, in 1895, and was president of the board of aldermen that year. In 1896 he was nominated and elected mayor of the city.

In 1896 he was elected a director of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and has received successive elections annually since. He has been connected with this company since 1871, and at the present time is assistant treasurer. In 1899 he was elected school commissioner from ward 5, and re-elected in March, 1901, for two years.

GEORGE W. WING, FIRST MAYOR.

George W. Wing, the first mayor of Montpelier, was born in Plainfield, October 22, 1843. He was educated in the district schools, at Barre Academy, at Washington County Grammar School, and at Dartmouth College, from which institution he was graduated in 1866. He has been a resident of Montpelier since 1858. He studied law in the office of his father, Joseph A. Wing, Esq., and was admitted to Washington County Bar in 1868. He was Assistant State Librarian in 1864 and 1866, and Deputy Secretary of State from 1867 to 1873. During part of this latter period he was a clerk in the office of the State Treasurer, then filled by the Hon. John A. Page of Montpelier. Concluding this service, he began the practice of his profession, in which he has become distinguished, both for soundness of judgment and ability as an advocate. He was elected to the House of Representatives from Montpelier in 1882, and rendered important service to the State on the Ways and Means and the Grand List committees. He had an important part in framing, and to him belongs the honor of formulating, the corporation tax law enacted at that session of the Legislature —a law that was distinguished by the clearness and precision of its phraseology and by the benefits its well considered provisions conferred upon the State at large. As a member of the Grand List Committee his counsels, practical judgment and peculiar gift in so formulating an enactment that it could bear but one, and the right, interpretation, were brought into requisition in the act revising and consolidating the tax and grand list laws. In advocating, explaining and defending these measures in the debates in the House, and in his legislative duties generally, he disclosed the qualities of a wise and cap-

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able law-maker. From 1884 to 1888, during the administration of President Cleveland, although a stanch republican, he held the office of Postmaster at Montpelier, to which he had been appointed toward the close of President Arthur's administration. He was a capable and popular administrator of the affairs of the Post-office, so judicious and efficient that partisanship was unable to effect his removal. In 1890 he was elected a trustee of the village of Montpelier, and in 1892 was chosen president of the corporation. When Montpelier became a city, in 1895, Mr. Wing was nominated and elected mayor.

Mr. Wing joined the Masonic Fraternity in 1868, and has been at the head of all the local bodies. He is a P. G. Master of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, P. G. High Priest of the Grand Chapter and P. G. Commander of the Grand Commandery. He received the 33° A. A. S. R. in 1890.

Mr. Wing was Secretary of the Vermont Bar Association for twenty years to October, 1901. December 1, 1869, he married Miss Sarah E. Forbush, who died in April, 1871, leaving one child, a daughter. October, 1, 1882, he married Miss Ida I. Jones.

TIMOTHY R. MERRILL, CITY CLERK AND TREASURER.

In the person of Timothy R. Merrill as city clerk and treasurer, Montpelier has one of its most popular citizens and efficient officials. He was first selected to fill the position of town clerk in 1894, thus succeeding his father who held the office for twenty-one successive years. After the incorporation of the city, in 1895, he was chosen to fill the office he has since held.

Mr. Merrill is a native of Montpelier, having first seen the light of day on December 16th, 1858. He was educated in the public schools and has ever since made Montpelier his home. He enjoys the confidence and respect of all citizens and is worthy of it. Before taking up his present duties he was an able assistant to his father, and devoted his spare time to music, of which he is an enthusiastic devotee. He is the present leader of the Montpelier Military Band and is credited with having done much to place that organization in the position it holds as one of the leading, if not the best band for concert and march music in Vermont. He is also the composer of several very successful pieces of music which have been published and had an extensive sale. Mr. Merrill was married in 1880 to Miss Ida L. George, daughter of Rufus L. and Abbie Jones, and has two children living, Mildred

TIMOTHY R. MERRILL.

Flora, and Helen Elizabeth Merrill. He resides at 90 Elm street in a pleasant home, where his well known courtesy and geniality are felt and fully appreciated by all with whom he comes in contact. It is not too much to say that during his incumbency of the office he holds under the city government, no word has been heard against his administration. The position is one of the utmost detail and responsibility and second only to that of the mayor. Mr. Merrill will probably be continued in office just as long as he sees fit to hold the reigns of Montpelier's records and finances.

MELVILLE E. SMILIE, CITY JUDGE.

Melville E. Smilie was born in Cambridge, Vt., August 21, 1844. In youth he lived in Cambridge, Bakersfield and Waterville. In 1852 he moved to Madison, Wis., there residing until September, 1856, when he returned to Cambridge, Vt., fitted for college at Underhill Academy and entered the University of Vermont in 1861, which he left at the end of his sophomore year on account of failing health. He moved to Montpelier in 1864, studied law with Heaton & Reed, and was deputy county clerk from March, 1865, till December, 1866, and the greater part of the time till his subsequent appointment as clerk.

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He was admitted to practice in the Washington County Court March 15, 1866; to the Supreme Court August 12, 1868, and to the U. S. Circuit Court March 1, 1871. He was reporter of the Senate during the session of 1867. Mr. Smilie moved to Waterbury in

MELVILLE E. SMILIE.

December, 1867, where he continued to reside, practicing law, till 1874. He was principal of Waterbury graded school in 1868 and 1869. He held the office of State's attorney from December 1, 1868, to December, 1870, being twice elected. In 1874 he went to Detroit, Mich. and was admitted to the courts of Michigan, August 5, 1874. Shortly after his return to Vermont, and in the spring of 1875, he took charge of the county clerk's office, the late Mr. Newcomb being confined to his home in his last sickness. He was appointed clerk of Washington county, January 27, 1876, which office he still continues to hold. Mr. Smilie has been justice of the peace since 1886, town auditor for four years, a member of the school board for five years and president of the village of Montpelier.

In 1895, when Montpelier became a city he was chosen city judge and continues to hold the office. He has also been one of the city auditors since 1895. Judge Smilie is a director of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Co., and of the American Fidelity Co.; a trustee of the Montpelier Savings Bank and Trust Co., and also of the Vermont State Library.

He married Ellen Pinneo at Waterbury, May 26, 1870. They have one son—Melville Earl, Jr.

CHARLES DE F. BANCROFT, CITY SHERIFF.

Charles De F. Bancroft was born May 17, 1853, in Montpelier, in the Union School of which town he received his education. He is of a family which had members resident in Montpelier nearly a century ago and continuously since. He has himself been a resident of Montpelier all his life, except that after the death of his mother in 1855, down to 1862, he lived a larger portion of the time in his early boyhood in Waterbury. Mr. Bancroft married Flora B. Alexander, September 11, 1871, and they have three children, two sons and a daughter, all living in Montpelier. Mr. Bancroft learned the trade of tinsmith and then of a plumber, working in that business twenty-nine years, twenty-four years of which time he worked for Barrows & Peck, giving up the active pursuit of his trade five years ago.

He was local reporter for the Green Mountain Freeman for five or six years, and has always taken great interest in family, local

Photo by Corse.

CHARLES DE F. BANCROFT.

and State history. He knows more people in Montpelier, and is known by more people in Montpelier, than any other man in the city. Mr. Bancroft was elected city sheriff and collector at the first City election, in March,

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1895, and has since been annually re-elected. He is the chairman of the board of listers and assessors of the city of Montpelier, of which board he has been a member since 1883, with the exception of three years. He has been a justice of the peace eighteen years, and before the village organization was merged in that of the city he had served on the board of village trustees. His long service as lister and as collector of taxes has been the most important factor in giving Montpelier a model system for securing each year a complete grand list, and for cleaning up the collection of its taxes each year with a minimum of loss.

FREDERICK P. CARLETON, CITY ATTORNEY.

Frederick P. Carleton, city attorney, was born in Waitsfield, Vt., November 3, 1866. He removed to Montpelier at the age of nine years and received his education there. He studied law while acting as Register of Probate

Photo. by Corse.

FREDERICK P. CARLETON.

Court, at Montpelier, and was admitted to the bar at the October term, 1889, when he went to Barre to practice law, returning to Montpelier in 1892, where he has since practiced. Mr. Carleton is a Democrat in politics, and has held several minor town and city offices in both Barre and Montpelier, and is now serving his sixth successive term as city attorney of Montpelier. He married Mollie R. Brisbin of Glens Falls, N. Y., in 1894.

CLARK B. ROBERTS, SUPT. OF STREETS.

Clark B. Roberts was born at Barre, Vt., in October, 1856. He was educated at the public schools in Williamstown and Washington, Vt. He served as United States inspector of customs from 1881 to 1885. Mr. Roberts was

Photo by Corse.

CLARK B. ROBERTS.

appointed street commissioner by the board of trustees of the village of Montpelier, in 1882, and elected by the people as road commissioner in 1892, and continued as such until the city was incorporated. In 1895 he was appointed superintendent of streets, which position he holds at the present time.

WALTER F. WATERMAN, ALDERMAN.

Walter F. Waterman, alderman of Ward 6, was born in Orange, Vt., February 13th, 1840. He is a staunch republican, and a farmer by occupation. He enlisted in Co. F, 6th Regiment Vermont Volunteers in October, 1861, and was mustered out in November, 1864.

For twenty-five years he has had charge of the Bradshaw farm in that part of Berlin recently annexed to the city. He has served as selectman, lister, and town grand juror in Berlin. Mr. Waterman is a member of Brooks Post, No. 13, G. A. R., of Vermont Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F., Thomas Wildey Encampment, No. 11, I. O. O. F. and Stannard Lodge, 137, N. E. O. P.

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VERMONT'S FAIR WOMEN

Photo by Moore.

MISS ANNABEL MARSHALL, OF RUTLAND.

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OBITUARY.

RUSSELL SMITH TAFT.

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF VERMONT,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

LUDLOW, March 24, 1902.

THE governor announces with deep regret the death of the Hon. Russell S. Taft, chief judge of Vermont, who closed a life of long public service at his home in the city of Burlington, on the 22d instant, having filled the offices of representative and senator in the legislature, lieutenant-governor of the State, and for nearly 22 years judge of the supreme court. In every position he magnified his office with honesty and fidelity.

The governor directs that the public business of the state be suspended on Tuesday, the 25th instant, the day of his funeral, and that the flag be displayed at half mast on the State House at Montpelier, in honor of the memory of the faithful dead.

{SEAL} By the governor.

JOHN G. SARGENT,
Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs.

Such is the sad official announcement of the loss to the State of Vermont of the chief judge of the supreme court, Russell Smith Taft. The people of Vermont share with the Governor in the deep regret expressed at the death of Judge Taft. The respect and esteem which the bench and bar had for the chief judge was attested by the memorial resolutions adopted by the bars of the different counties, by the beautiful floral tributes offered to his memory and by the presence of a large number of attorneys-at-law at the obsequies.

Judge Taft's health had been seriously impaired for a year or more by fatty degeneration of the heart, but he did not yield to it until about three weeks ago. Since that date he gradually failed until the end came on the morning of March 22.

Russell Smith Taft was born in Williston, January 28, 1835, being the seventh of ten children. His father was Elijah Taft, who moved to Williston from Shaftsbury, and his mother was Orinda Kimball, who was born at Williston. His early education was obtained in the common schools and at the Williston and Newbury academies. After his preliminary studies he chose law as his profession.

RUSSELL SMITH TAFT.

He lived in Williston until 1853, when he moved to Burlington and commenced the study of law. He studied with the Hon. George F. Edmunds and the Hon. Torrey E. Wales and was admitted to the bar of Chittenden county, November 12, 1856. The following year he formed a partnership with Judge Wales

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January 1, 1857, which was continued for twenty-one years, until August, 1878. He was selectman of the town of Burlington from 1861 to 1864 and an alderman of the city of Burlington from 1865 to 1869. He was State's attorney for Chittenden county from 1862 to 1865; a State senator from the same county in 1865 and 1866; city attorney for the city of Burlington in 1871 and 1872; register of the probate court in the district of Chittenden from 1863 to 1880; and lieutenant-governor of the State in 1872-4. In 1880 he represented the city of Burlington in the Legislature. At the same session he was elected assistant judge of the Supreme court. He was biennially re-elected and on January 21, 1899, became chief judge, on the appointment of Judge Ross as United States senator.

Judge Taft was an able lawyer and a remarkably sound, upright and just judge. He had a phenomenal memory; was especially conversant with the decisions of Vermont courts, and in disposing of cases was apt to apply to them, the law, as contained in the Vermont Statutes, rather than the statutes of other states and jurisdictions. His devotion to his judicial duties was absolute. It is said of him that in his twenty-two years of service on the Supreme bench, no court ever adjourned its session by reason of his absence, and he never missed a case in his supreme court work. He tried 501 cases by jury, of which only one in ten were reversed. Of State cases he tried 166 by jury, in which only eight judgments were reversed. He was a firm friend of temperance and of the prohibitory law, and had the strongest respect for established law and a keen sense of right and wrong.

In the intervals of his judicial duties he had opportunity to gratify his literary tastes. He was interested in early printing and had a larger collection of books printed during the first century of the art of printing than is to be found in any other private library in Vermont. He was much interested in local history. The article on the early history of the town of Burlington in Hemenway's Gazetteer was from his pen, and the papers on "The first Settler and Census of Burlington," and on "The Theatre in Burlington in 1808," read before the Vermont Antiquarian society, of which he was the founder, and printed in its recently issued proceedings, were also prepared and read by him. He wrote the sketch of the Vermont Supreme Court published in the Green Bag in 1893 4, and at a recent meeting of the Vermont Bar association read a witty and interesting paper entitled "A Legal Medley." He had a strong sense of humor, was full of anecdotes and incidents stored in his retentive memory, and was thus exceedingly interesting in conversation. He grew kindly and more charitable in his judgments as he advanced in years, was good and generous to those who sought and needed his help in money or in counsel.

He was a member of the Masonic order. In religious preference, he was classed, in the legislative directories, sometimes as a Universalist and sometimes as a "Materialist." He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Maria L. Carlisle of Burlington. She died in 1873 and in June, 1876, he married Mrs. Jane M. Wyatt, whose maiden name was Jane Marlette, a native of Illinois and descendant of a French Huguenot, Gedeau Marlett. She survives him, with a son, Russell Wales Taft, born May 4, 1878. Three brothers, Eleazer of Essex Junction, Charles W. of Brookfield and and Hiram F. of California; and one sister, Miss Antha O. Taft, of Burlington, also survive him.

The funeral services of the late chief judge were held in Burlington, March 25. The body lay in state during the morning in the county court house, where the services were held in the afternoon. The floral tributes were profuse and beautiful.

Within the railed enclosure and beside the flower covered casket sat members of the supreme court, Governor Stickney, former Governors Smith, Grout, Woodbury, Ormsbee, and Barstow, and Congressman Foster, ex-judges Jonathan Ross and H. Henry Powers, the near relatives, and distinguished persons from all parts of Vermont.

The services were in charge of the Rev. J. J. Lewis of Chicago, once pastor of the little church at Williston which Judge Taft attended, who paid a glowing tribute to the dead jurist.

Associate Judge Wendell P. Stafford read a poem, "The Choir Invisible," and Associate Judge J. M. Tyler voiced the tribute of his associates, while the venerable Torrey E. Wales, who for twenty-one years was associated in practice with Judge Taft, gave many reminiscences of his early life and character.

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VERMONT MEN OF TODAY.

FREDERICK W. BALDWIN.

BY CHARLES T. WALTER.

IN selecting a candidate to represent Orleans county in the VERMONTER'S Department of "Vermont Men of Today," the name of Hon. Frederick W. Baldwin of Barton very naturally suggests itself.

Mr. Baldwin was born in the town of Lowell, Vermont, September 29, 1848, the son of Asa and Roselinda Baldwin, who were among the town's most thrifty pioneers. They were of sturdy English origin. Coming to Vermont from Billerica, Massachusetts, the grandfather settled in Cavendish. The father, born in Cavendish, moved to Lowell when that part of the country was an unbroken wilderness. Here by stern toil and unremitting industry he proceeded to hew his honest fortune out of the rugged surroundings, and here the subject of this sketch was born.

His early education, like that of a majority of Vermont farmer boys of a half century ago, was principally derived from an occasional term at the district school, made practical by hard work between times. Nature and experience are no mean teachers, although in our youth they are often regarded as tyrannical and old-maidish to the extreme.

In the course of time young Baldwin was able to supplement his district school education with a term or two at the Westfield grammar school, Johnson Normal school and Montpelier Seminary. The knowledge thus acquired was put to a practical test in winter teaching.

In 1870, Mr. Baldwin entered the law office of Powers & Gleed at Morrisville, and was admitted to the bar in 1872. He then moved to Barton and established a law partnership with General William W. Grout. This partnership lasted until 1874, since which time he has practised alone, receiving a large and extensive business. His reliability, and broad Yankee common sense as an adviser quickly established him in the confidence of the community and connected him with much of the most important recent litigation. The confidence in his sterling integrity thus early formed has never been shaken, but has grown stronger from year to year.

A man of Mr. Baldwin's parts the public always delights to honor. It is not surprising, therefore, to find political honors and positions of trust awarded him. He is, and always has been, a Republican of the stalwart type, giving liberally of his time and means to the success of his party, local, State, national; but his service has always been statesmanlike and patriotic rather than political and mercenary. In 1872, he was elected Assistant Secretary of the State Senate, and Secretary of the Senate for the three succeeding terms. In 1880, he was chosen State's Attorney for Orleans county. He has served eight years as a member of the State Republican committee, two as Secretary and four as Chairman. In 1892, he was one of Vermont's four presidential electors, and as messenger took the State's vote to Washington. In 1896, he represented Barton in the Legislature, serving with credit on several important committees. In 1900, he was elected Senator from Orleans county and was unanimously chosen President pro tempore of that body, with a place on the judiciary committee. He is an exceptional presiding officer and has served often and most acceptably in that capacity.

He is prominent in Masonic circles and has been the Grand Patron of the Order of the Eastern Star.

Along with his professional work he has become a close student of Vermont's biographical and historical literature, and undoubtedly has the most complete private library on this subject in the State. A few years ago he edited and published an elaborate history of the bar of Orleans county, which is a valuable addition to our biographical literature.

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FREDERICK W. BALDWIN.

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In 1873, Mr. Baldwin married Miss Susan Grout, by whom he had one son, Edward Grout Baldwin, at present the efficient examiner of teachers for Orleans county. Mrs. Baldwin died in 1876, and in 1878 he married Miss Susan M. Hibbard of Brooklyn, New York.

Such, in brief, are the principal dates and plain facts in the life of one whom Orleans county, as well as the State at large, has learned to respect most highly, for his honesty and kindness of heart. His loyalty and steadfastness of purpose are as clearly defined as the printed page. A business associate says of him: "He is a thorough Vermonter, by birth, by education, by sympathy and by familiarity with the spirit of our institutions."

The writer has an old friend whose highest mead of praise for anyone is expressed in the words, "He's considerable of a man." This fittingly describes the subject of this sketch, for certainly Hon. Frederick W. Baldwin is considerable of a man!

THE VERMONTER STATE DIRECTORY.

[The Attorneys-at-Law, Insurance Agents, Banking institutions, Business Firms, Manufacturers, Hotels, and other representative interests in Vermont, appearing in this State Directory are recommended to the readers of this magazine.]

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VERMONTERS ABROAD

[The department—Vermonters Abroad—has been a prominent feature of THE VERMONTER during the past five years. It will continue to be devoted exclusively to the sons and daughters of the Green Mountain State residing in other states, whose co-operation is solicited in the work of obtaining material for publication concerning societies of Vermonters and personal items. THE VERMONTER solicits reports of the annual meetings and banquets held by Vermonters and requests the secretary or president of each society to furnish a report for publication.

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